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Riots in Santo Domingo arresting a suspected looter during riots over price increases.

Dominican Republic Death Toll Is 43 in Rioting Over Food Price Increases

United Press International
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — One person was killed Wednesday in a third day of rioting over food price increases, bringing the death toll to 43. Troops set up steel barricades to seal off the capital's burned and looted districts.

The country was mostly quiet Wednesday afternoon, one day after rioting that was the bloodiest since the nation's 1965 civil war. Leaders of the country's ruling military government blamed the rioting on a conspiracy of the extreme right and left.

Heavily armed police and military troops maintained strict security while city crews began removing debris, broken glass and other debris.

Police reported that a man was killed Wednesday morning in Santo Domingo. Bursts of automatic weapons fire could be heard occasionally in the capital. Police sources, quoting reports from outlying towns, told United Press International that at least 36 persons had died in the violence day. Six, including a policeman, were killed Monday, and hundreds have been injured.

More than 1,000 people reportedly have been arrested since the riots began Monday, including rightist and labor leaders.

In a statement late Tuesday, the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared their support for the government, adding that they had "total control over the violence in the nation."

"We pledge our unfailing allegiance to the national government," the communiqué signed by the armed forces chiefs said.

In a two-hour nationwide radio address Tuesday, José Francisco Peña Gómez, secretary-general of the ruling Revolutionary Dominican Party, said the rioting "is a conspiracy by the extreme right aided by the desperate actions of the revolutionary left."

The conspiracy, he said, "had converted the safest streets in Latin America into a living hell of violence."

A government spokesman said the situation was "still being analyzed" by President Salvador Jorge Blanco, who has made no public statements since the riots began.

The rioting began after the government reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund for an extended credit of \$459 million. Most imports tripled in price and costs of domestic foodstuffs were raised as much as 80 percent in what President Jorge Blanco said was a move to control "the national economic crisis."

A delegation from the IMF was scheduled to arrive Wednesday from Washington, and some feared its presence could touch off renewed rioting.

In Tuesday's violence, police and military troops fired on rioters or clubbed them with rifle butts.

Authorities shut down radio and television stations in Santo Domingo and in Santiago, the nation's second-largest city.

The Dominican Republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti, was ruled by General Rafael Trujillo Molina for 31 years until his assassination in 1961. On April 24, 1965, civil war broke out over opposition to a military-appointed government.

President Lyndon B. Johnson sent U.S. marines to evacuate U.S. citizens and protect U.S. interests during a five-month insurrection that led to new elections in 1966.

President Jorge Blanco, who was elected 20 months ago, visited the United States from April 10 to 15. He met with President Ronald Reagan, who praised the development of democracy in the Dominican Republic.

(AP, UPI)

U.S. Plans Patrols Off Nicaragua Coast To Stop Munitions

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy is to begin a "coastal-surveillance exercise" in the Gulf of Fonseca this week in an effort to help Honduras and El Salvador stop the flow of munitions from Nicaragua to Salvadoran rebels, according to Pentagon officials.

The officials said Tuesday that two destroyers would be sent to the gulf, which is bordered by El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

El Salvador and Nicaragua are about 20 miles (32 kilometers) apart at the mouth of the gulf.

"It's obviously just part of the bigger picture," said a congressional source critical of U.S. policy in Central America. "But it is getting U.S. combatants in the middle of a gulf sided by three countries at war. You could say you're putting a ship in harm's way."

Pentagon officials who asked not to be identified said the maneuver would extend a pattern in which U.S. training exercises in the region have been planned to coincide with actual military goals.

Reagan administration officials have said that the Gulf of Fonseca is a primary route for secret arms shipments to Salvadoran rebels. Washington has been frustrated by Salvadoran inability, despite U.S. assistance, to interdict that traffic, which is now thought to be mostly ammunition.

The officials stressed that the navy destroyers will not participate in challenges of arms-bearing craft that may be encountered during the exercise. They said the U.S. ships might help identify those craft, but that the Honduran or Salvadoran navies would engage them.

The exercise, modest in size and duration by U.S. standards, is scheduled to last through May 5 and involve smaller ships from the Salvadoran and Honduran navies. At the same time, the much larger Ocean Venture '84, involving scores of U.S. ships and planes and 30,000 people, will be staged in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Since August the U.S. military has conducted a series of sea and land exercises in Central America intended to bolster the forces of Honduras and El Salvador and to intimidate the government of Nicaragua. Reagan administration officials have said.

The United States is supporting the government of El Salvador in its civil war against leftist insurgents, while the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is backing rebels attempting to overthrow the leftist government of Nicaragua.

U.S. marines operate a radar facility atop Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca that can conduct surveillance in Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Although the facility was set up during U.S.-Honduran military exercises last year, officials have said that it is intended to monitor Nicaragua and help the Salvadorans interdict any arms shipments.

But U.S. officials have been frustrated by the lack of close cooperation between Honduras and El Salvador and by those countries' failure to apprehend arms traffickers.

One source said that both countries' navies have been outfitted with U.S. radios "and they all speak Spanish, but beyond that we can't get them to talk to each other."

World Court Hearing Opens
Nicaragua asserted Tuesday that the United States had carried out "savage, brutal acts" to try to overthrow the government in Managua and it asked the World Court to order an end to the U.S. effort. The Associated Press reported from The Hague.

In his opening statement at preliminary hearings on Nicaragua's case against the United States, Carlos Argüello, representing Nicaragua, contended that the U.S. government "flagrantly violated international law" by supporting rebel Nicaraguan forces based in neighboring Central American nations.

Nicaragua has asked the World Court, known officially as the International Court of Justice, to declare that the United States has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



A policeman guided an office worker up a ladder near St. James's Square in London on Wednesday. Employees of offices fronting on the square, where Libya's embassy is situated, have had to avoid main entrances to get to work.

Britain Expects To Expel About 200 Libyans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Britain expects to expel about 200 Libyans by mid-night Sunday, including 20 to 30 people who are under siege in Libya's embassy, sources close to the situation said Wednesday.

In the House of Commons, assembled for the first time since Britain broke diplomatic ties with Libya on Sunday, angry legislators joined in expressions of outrage at the fatal shooting of a policeman outside the embassy on April 17. The British authorities say the shots, which also wounded 11 demonstrators, were fired from the building, known as the Libyan People's Bureau.

But Home Secretary Leon Brittan reiterated that under the 1961 Vienna diplomatic convention, there was no chance of apprehending the gunman, who was expected to leave the besieged embassy safely by the Sunday deadline imposed by the British government.

Mr. Brittan said that the Libyans' diplomatic immunity would expire with the deadline, a point contested by international lawyers.

He said that the British police would satisfy themselves that the Libyans were unarmed when they left. But Mr. Brittan acknowledged that the police would be powerless to search those with diplomatic status.

The home secretary also announced that Libyans would virtually be banned from entering Britain. They will be admitted in coming months "only in the most exceptional circumstances," he said.

The estimated 200 Libyans being deported include a maximum of 2 accredited diplomats, other non-accredited Libyans believed to be in the embassy, their families and domestic staff members, sources told The Associated Press.

Witnesses saw a gunman inside the embassy firing at Libyan dissidents who were demonstrating outside and saw "smoke and flames coming from the barrel of the gun the head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch said Wednesday.

"I believe the person or persons responsible for the shooting are still inside the bureau, and every effort is being made to identify the person," Commander Bill Huellesby said at an inquest into the death of the slain policeman, Yvonne Fletcher.

Seven Libyan students held at Heathrow Airport on Tuesday were still being questioned, and another 15 Libyans arriving on flight Wednesday were detained, a Home Office spokesman said.

Libya's cultural attaché at the embassy was allowed in for 48 hours to conclude his personal affairs, the spokesman said.

British officials said the gunfire that killed the 25-year-old policeman came from a first-floor window of the embassy. Libyan officials at first said the embassy had acted in self-defense but later denied that anyone in the building had fired any shots.

A three-member Libyan team met Wednesday with British officials to plan the evacuation of the embassy. The team, sent to Britain Tuesday by the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, discussed the technicalities of the evacuation with officials from the Home Office and the Foreign Office, a British spokesman said.

British police said Wednesday that they had arrested a third member of a four-man Revolutionary Committee in London since February 17. The man, Matooq Matooq, faces deportation.

Earlier this week, the authorities arrested and deported two other members of the committee. The fourth left Britain a week before the shooting. (AP, Reuters)

Delay in British Exodus
Libya stalled Wednesday on the departure date for British diplomats in Tripoli in the hope of winning a guarantee that the Libyans in the London embassy will be allowed to leave without harassment, Western diplomats said.

United Press International reported from Tripoli that British diplomats had hoped to leave Tripoli on Thursday, but Ali A. Salami, Tripoli's Libyan foreign minister, demanded a simultaneous withdrawal of staff members from London and Tripoli.

"The Libyans prefer to keep a group of Britons here as a guarantee that the Libyan staff in London can leave without harassment," Western diplomats said.

Genscher Cancels Trip
Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany was not on ahead with a planned trip to Libya because of the situation in London, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. Reports from Bonn.

Karami Meets Gemayel, Calls for End to Chaos

United Press International
BEIRUT — Rashid Karami, the prime minister who is expected to lead a new cabinet in an attempt to end Lebanon's warring factions, met Wednesday with President Amin Gemayel amid sporadic fighting in Beirut.

Karami said after meeting Gemayel: "We have had enough of destruction, chaos and the time is ripe to put a end to these useless conflicts."

Another offer to help end the fighting came from Walid Jumblat, leader of opposition Druze forces, who said in Paris on Tuesday that he was ready to join a government of national unity. He said he would work with Gemayel if it would help to bring peace to the country.

A Beirut radio quoted government sources as saying it appeared that Karami, 62, would be named as prime minister Thursday. He would replace Shafiq al-Wazzan, whose resignation was announced Feb. 5. Mr. Karami has been prime minister nine times since 1963.

Mr. Karami, a pro-Syrian Sunni Moslem, flew by helicopter from his home in the northern port of Tripoli to meet with Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, at the presidential palace in the eastern Beirut suburb of Baabda.

Their talks coincided with renewed violence in Beirut after the deployment of a neutral observer force and creation of a buffer zone to separate Christian and Moslem militiamen.

"Shooting and sporadic shelling persisted throughout most of the morning despite the successful disengagement process," said the Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the Christian Phalange Party. The party is headed by Mr. Gemayel's father, Pierre.

"My talks with the president dealt with the whole situation and ways to salvage Lebanon," Mr. Karami said. "We say it frankly that it is a rather historic chance for us to salvage our country."

In summit talks last week with Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, Mr. Gemayel agreed to form a new government aimed at giving the Moslem majority an equal share of power.

In his talks with Mr. Gemayel, Mr. Assad is reported to have insisted on expanding Moslem power in the government while keeping intact the constitutional framework, under which the president is a Maronite, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem and the speaker of parliament a Shiite Moslem.

While most political experts agreed that Mr. Karami's appointment was imminent, many also emphasized the difficulties he would face in forming a cabinet of national unity.

Mr. Jumblat's remarks were made in a French television interview shortly after talks in Paris with France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson. Opposition sources in Beirut have said that Syria, which has been playing a major role in mediating in the conflict, favored Mr. Jumblat's participation in a cabinet, but that Mr. Jumblat would prefer to have a representative rather than serve himself.

Asked Wednesday if he was prepared to serve in such a government, he said: "If it was a condition for achieving peace or a truce, yes."

(UPI, Reuters)



President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, being entertained by children performing a native dance in Guam.

Russian to Go to China After Reagan's Visit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — China, on the eve of President Ronald Reagan's visit, announced Wednesday that a high-ranking Soviet official would come to Beijing next month for trade talks.

The Foreign Ministry announced that Ivan V. Arkhipov, a first deputy prime minister, would arrive in mid-May for talks that are expected to focus on expanding Chinese-Soviet trade and technical cooperation.

His visit has been planned for some time, and Western diplomats said the timing of the formal announcement appeared to be China's way of emphasizing that its improving relations with the United States did not indicate a Chinese alignment with one superpower over the other.

Mr. Reagan, after an overnight stop in Guam, will make the final six-hour leg of his trip to China on Thursday.

He will be met at the airport by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, then will go directly to the Great Hall of the People for a meeting with President Li Xiangmin. Meetings with other Chinese officials, including Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, will be held later in the week.

Sources quoted by United Press International said rooftop talks along the president's motorcade routes would be manned by troops with machine guns. The compound where Mr. Reagan will stay has been turned into a virtual fortress, they added.

"The president's security is assured," a senior Chinese official said. "He will be safe in China."

Mr. Reagan will give a banquet for Chinese leaders Saturday night, with imported American food, at the newly opened Great Wall Hotel. More than 150 frozen turkeys and 400 bottles of California wine have been flown in for the occasion, "an extravagance that the Chinese found hard to understand," an official said.

(UPI, AP)

U.S. Space Arms Chief Broadens Scope of Plan

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The director of the program to develop missile defenses in space has described a greatly broadened scope for President Ronald Reagan's original initiative, saying research will be aimed at protecting European allies from short-range Soviet missiles as well as protecting the United States against long-range attacks.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, in his first appearance on Capitol Hill in his new role, said Tuesday that research for the space-based defense system would include protection against Soviet "tactical and theater-range" ballistic missiles aimed at Europe.

"Our concept of an 'effective' defense is one which protects our allies as well as the United States," he said.

General Abrahamson also said that deployment of the defense system would require modification of the 1972 treaty on anti-ballistic missile systems "with Soviet agreement" before any elements were deployed.

The treaty prohibits each side from deploying weapons in space, and it allows the protection from attack of only one site in each country.

His presentation drew critical questions from several members of the Senate Armed Services strategic subcommittee. Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico, later said he believed "the administration is still groping with exactly what they want the program to be."

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said that General Abrahamson had suggested goals "far beyond" those of any administration witness to appear before the panel.

General Abrahamson said that the United States and the Soviet Union must agree on limiting the number of offensive weapons before the system can work.

But Mr. Nunn questioned his argument that the United States and the Soviet Union would reduce their strategic offensive systems if the defensive system developed "sufficiently effectiveness."

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said that a Pentagon study had found it more likely that the Soviet Union would build up offensive systems rather than limit them in response to the Reagan program.

General Abrahamson agreed that a buildup "would be what a prudent military planner would look at as a first step." He said, however, that both superpowers would likely develop defensive systems and then each would see the futility in building more missiles.

The administration is seeking \$1.7 billion in next year's defense spending bill to support the space-based defense initiative called for by Mr. Reagan on March 23, 1983.

General Abrahamson said that the programs now packaged as that initiative were given "nearly \$1 billion" in this year's budget. Most of the \$1.7 billion sought for next year, he said, was already in the military spending plans before the president's speech.

The House Armed Services Committee earlier this month cut

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

French Political Leaders Join Education Protests

The Associated Press
PARIS — French Socialist and Communist Party leaders were heading nationwide demonstrations Wednesday, hoping to rally more than 2 million people against the government's education policy.

The demonstrations were also backed by two of the three main national unions.

In Paris, the Socialist first secretary, Lionel Jospin, joined the Communist leader, Georges Marchais, at the head of an evening march. The marches in 92 towns were organized by the National Committee for Lay Action in reply to rallies by the private school lobby.

French commentators said the marches were embarrassing in President François Mitterrand's Socialist government. The government attacked Mr. Marchais for heading a steelworkers' march against government policies while his party retains four posts in the coalition cabinet.

The secretary-general of the committee organizing the marches, Michel Bouchareiss, said in a television interview Wednesday that the political right and the Episcopate "hand in hand, do not have the monopoly of the defense of freedom in France."

The cabinet has approved a compromise bill that would bring the nation's 10,000 private schools further under state control. Most of the private schools are Roman Catholic. The private schools are attended by about 16 percent of students aged between six and 16.

As a 1981 election candidate, Mr. Mitterrand supported a long-standing Socialist aim of the education system being "a great, unified, lay public service."

His main objectives were to oblige the private schools to accept government restrictions on recruitment of teachers, and to limit the area from which private schools could take pupils to that of nearby state schools, thereby sharing the load in disadvantaged areas.

The education minister, Alain Savary, has produced a bill contested by both sides. Partisans of the state system reject the notion that local communities must within six years pick up private school costs now paid by the central government. Catholic leaders reject the clause under which private school teachers may choose to become state employees.

Earlier this week, the authorities arrested and deported two other members of the committee. The fourth left Britain a week before the shooting. (AP, Reuters)

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Tehran Envoy Declares Iran Is Ready To Safeguard Gulf Region's Borders

By David B. Ottaway
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Iran's leading envoy to the Arab states of the Gulf says his government stands ready to sign a "collective declaration" guaranteeing the borders of all states in the region.

But Ali Shams Ardekani, Iran's ambassador to Kuwait, said the Arab Gulf states must stop seeking their security under "the American umbrella" or that of any other foreign power. They must also stop seeking sophisticated arms that

they will not be able to operate themselves "even three generations away," he said.

In an interview, Mr. Ardekani appeared conciliatory toward the Arab rulers. They have become more concerned about the Iran-Iraq war since terrorist bombings here in December that were linked by local and U.S. officials to Iran. Moreover, they fear that Iraq is weakening.

As a result, the smaller Arab Gulf states have increased their arms purchases, conducted joint maneuvers with the United States

and heightened internal security measures. In addition, Washington is reportedly seeking closer military cooperation with the Arabs.

"What we need," the Iranian ambassador said, "is a collective understanding and declaration that all the states in the region, irrespective of their size and regimes, should have recognized borders by all and their sovereignty and territorial integrity be honored and respected."

Mr. Ardekani said such a collective declaration could put an end to border disputes not only between Iran and Iraq, one of the principal causes of their war, but also between Iraq and Kuwait, Saudi Yemen and Oman, and Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

He said a collective declaration on borders could slow the arms buildup in the region, lay the basis for the Gulf's demilitarization and eliminate the need for foreign alliances.

"Our insecurity comes when superpowers put their nose in our business," and when countries believe "that an American umbrella, or a French-British or Russian umbrella, could give you security," he said. "History shows that this doesn't give security. We have to have, each country, self-reliance, and we have to have collective self-reliance as well."

Mr. Ardekani said Iran did not have "any essential problem" with Saudi Arabia. "Our problems are with the schemes the United States is [imposing] on the states of the region," he said.

Before the triumph of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution in 1979, the United States counted on Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and an underlying U.S.-backed entente between him and the rulers of Saudi Arabia to keep the peace in the Gulf region.

With the revolution, the U.S. security plan collapsed. Many of Iran's leaders continue to call for the spread of their revolution.

The principal vehicle for new security arrangements has been the Gulf Cooperation Council. It was founded in 1981, eight months after the outbreak of the war. Oman alone among the six members has signed a formal agreement allowing the United States to build air and naval facilities for use by its forces in case of an emergency in the Gulf.

There are signs that Bahrain may also have quietly agreed to increase its military cooperation with the United States. Referring to that country, Mr. Ardekani said, "Iran cannot accept that a state with a 200,000 population invites in a superpower." Bahrain also has for many years allowed the U.S. Navy to lease several docks for its task force of about four ships.



Food store employees in San Jose survey the damage.

Quake Damage Severe In Northern California

The Associated Press

MORGAN HILL, California — Police on Wednesday closed off areas damaged by a strong earthquake Tuesday in Northern California.

The earthquake, which measured 6.2 on the Richter scale, caused millions of dollars in damage to homes, office buildings and public works, but authorities said it caused only 21 minor injuries. The University of California Seismographic Station said the quake was centered on the Calaveras Fault, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of San Jose and 50 miles south of San Francisco.

Fifteen to 20 aftershocks measuring 3.0 to 4.0 occurred in the six hours after the quake, the Seismographic Station reported.

Although the main tremor was felt for hundreds of miles, damage was centered in Morgan Hill, about 10 miles south of San Jose. In a subdivision of luxury homes in Morgan Hill, 30 houses were damaged, several of them knocked completely off their foundations. Residents were hauled from the structures, and police patrolled the area Wednesday.

The quake, felt as far away as western Nevada and Ventura, nearly 250 miles south, was the strongest on the Calaveras Fault since 1911, according to Bill Ellsworth, chief of the seismology branch of the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park. It was the fourth quake measuring more than 6.0 in the San Francisco Bay area since the great earthquake of 1906.

Legislators to Try To Cut Reagan's Request on Arms

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats and a key Republican say they will try to cut President Ronald Reagan's military spending request in an effort to make larger cuts in U.S. budget deficits.

The pledge occurred Tuesday as the Senate began debating the Republican leadership's proposed reductions in military and domestic discretionary spending. These reductions, which would amount to \$58 billion over three years, are a central part of the three-year, \$144-billion deficit-reducing package the president supports.

Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, who requested the study with Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, said: "There is little or no hope that exotic beam weaponry will in the future eliminate the threat of nuclear weapons. It would be a national disaster if hundreds of billions or even a trillion dollars were spent in investigating technological dead ends."

But it added that directed-energy weapons would probably be developed for other military purposes, even if they were never used for a space-based missile defense.

Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, who requested the study with Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, said: "There is little or no hope that exotic beam weaponry will in the future eliminate the threat of nuclear weapons. It would be a national disaster if hundreds of billions or even a trillion dollars were spent in investigating technological dead ends."

U.S. Space Arms Chief Broadens Scope of Plan

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\$450 million from the request for next year. An aide to General Abrahamson told the senators Monday that the money cut came out of research for advanced early warning systems, surveillance of space assets and other technical developments with "broad applicability" to other parts of the space program.

General Abrahamson emphasized that the five-year, \$25-billion research program would not involve deployment of any systems but would enable the next president to make a decision on deployment "with the help of Congress."

■ Anti-Missile System Report

Wayne Biddle of The New York Times reported from Washington: A study by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment concludes that the prospect for success of a space-based anti-missile system was "so remote that it should not serve as the basis of public expectation or national policy."

The report, released Tuesday, was written by Ashton B. Carter, a research fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for International Studies, did not represent a full-fledged assessment by the technology office but was a background paper to support a technology office official said it was based on full access to classified information and studies performed for President Reagan.

The report was "extremely pessimistic" about the technical prognosis for a perfect or near-perfect defense able to destroy enemy missiles before they reached their targets. It also warned against possible Soviet countermeasures and said that such a system would not prevent against other means of carrying nuclear weapons, such as bombers or cruise missiles.

"The wisdom of deploying less-than-perfect ballistic missile defenses remains controversial," the report said. Such defenses would still allow the Soviet Union to destroy the United States in a huge attack, it added, but might make the effectiveness of smaller strikes more questionable.

"In all cases, directed-energy weapons and other devices" needed to destroy strategic nuclear missiles "have not yet been built in the laboratory, much less in a form suitable" for a real system, the report said.

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Unease Over Dutch Plan

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giving up other nuclear weapons based in the Netherlands.

The "crisis deployment" option is the cabinet's latest and apparently most serious effort, one that did not even surface in discussions with Mr. Weinberger last month, officials said Tuesday.

U.S. officials think "crisis deployment" is tantamount to the Dutch abandoning their commitment and that such a decision could cause political problems in Belgium, which has not fielded any weapons, and the other three countries in the middle of deployment.

The officials also say that a decision to deploy nuclear missiles to the Netherlands in a crisis would almost certainly be seen as inflammatory.

At the same time, officials here are reluctant to be seen as exerting pressure on what Mr. Weinberger repeatedly has called an "internal decision" for the Dutch.

Atlanta Suburbs Boom at Expense of Poor Areas

By William E. Schmidt

DUNWOODY, Georgia — When Bill Tilghman's company transferred him to Atlanta three years ago, he settled his family in this leafy suburb of narrow, winding streets and large, new homes.

But over the last three years, hundreds of acres of vacant property nearby, much of it still covered with wild dogwood, oak and pine trees, has been snapped up by developers who have persuaded local officials to rezone to allow suburban office parks, high-density housing and shopping malls.

A local study predicts that by 1990, there will be as much office and shop space in a four-square-mile (10-square kilometer) area surrounding Dunwoody, an area served mostly by two-lane roads and sewer and water systems designed for residential neighborhoods, as there is now on the market in downtown Atlanta.

In the past decade, the population of the 15-county metropolitan Atlanta area grew by more than 27 percent, to about 2.5 million.

According to Richard S. Courtney, the chief of land use planning for the Atlanta Regional Commission, more than 80 percent of the area's increase in jobs, like its population growth, has been concentrated in the white, prosperous suburban areas of northern De Kalb, northern Fulton, Cobb and Gwinnett counties.

An editorial last month in The Atlanta Journal referred to "overdevelopment madness" in the northern suburbs and appealed to county officials to deny further requests for rezoning. Some civic leaders have argued that the "top-down growth" may exacerbate racial and economic differences in the metropolitan area.

"We are running the risk of developing a rich, white city to the north, and a poorer, black city to the south," said Dan Sweet, president of Central Atlanta Progress, a downtown development group.

"Unless something is done to reverse the trend," he said, "most of the economic development is going to just keep getting farther and farther away from the people who could really use the jobs the most."

Much of the debate centers on the ability and the will of governments in high-growth areas like Atlanta to control development through zoning.

"Unlike some other states, Georgia has done little to help local communities hold the line on zoning by implementing land use controls," said Mr. Courtney, who also attributes the problem to local officials eager to reap the tax bonanza from development.

Manuel Maloff, chairman of the De Kalb County Commission, which so far has given the green light to developers in the Dunwoody area, disagrees that local officials are to blame.

"The real problem is that this is an agrarian state where the law still favors the property owner," he said. "Instead of everybody beating their gums about stopping growth, they ought to be helping us get some new laws out of the legislature so we can say no to these developers."

As recently as 1977, when officials developed a plan for land use in the Atlanta area, most of the new office growth was expected to take place downtown. As a result, they helped design an expanded freeway network and a new rapid-rail transit system to carry people in from the suburbs.

Instead of following the freeways downtown, however, most of the new jobs stayed in the suburbs. New office parks and manufacturing plants sprouted north of the Perimeter, the highway ring Atlanta, although the downtown area continues to draw new hotels and some office construction.

The real loser so far has been the southern half of the city, a poorer area with a predominantly black population that has been unable to attract developers despite cheaper land and proximity to Atlanta's giant Hartsfield Airport.

Atlanta's mayor, Andrew Young, among others has tried to lure investors to southern Atlanta, to help balance the city's growth and break a cycle by which the wealthier communities to the north get richer, while poorer Atlanta neighborhoods languish.

Homeowners in Dunwoody say they will work next fall to defeat officials who, they say, have ritually approved developers' rezoning requests. They are also preparing a lawsuit aimed at overturning the rezoning of 72 acres (29 hectares) at the center of the residential area for a project that would have acres of offices, high-density housing and shops.

"What attracted a lot of business people to the South in the 1970s was its free-wheeling style, its lack of controls and regulations," said Mr. Tilghman, a lawyer who is president of a Dunwoody home-owners' group. "That is precisely what has gotten us in so much trouble today. We have just got to have some kind of better planning."

Portuguese Celebrating 1974 Revolt Soares Confident On Austerity Plan

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal celebrated Wednesday the 10th anniversary of the revolution that restored democracy.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, flanked by Prime Minister Mario Soares and Marshal Antonio de Spínola, 74, a veteran of colonial wars who headed a military junta after the 1974 coup, watched an hour-long military parade down Lisbon's Avenida da Liberdade.

Mr. Soares said Tuesday night that he was confident that this year would mark the turning point in his government's drive for economic recovery. The government's austerity program, he said, was already bearing fruit and he was not alarmed at having to carry out unpleasant policies.

Portugal is going through its worst economic time since the revolution. There is widespread discontent over rising living costs and the government's tough measures.

The mood of the crowds lining the avenue was subdued. There were cheers for Mr. Eanes and a sprinkling of red carnations, symbol of the revolution that ended nearly 50 years of rightist dictatorship.

Festivities were marred by disagreements over how the day should have been organized.

Many leftists staged their own rally later in the day. Communist Party posters around the city bore the carnation emblem, declaring that "April will live with the people," and emphasized the slogan, "Fascism — never again."

Both Mr. Soares and Mr. Eanes have explained their choice of Marshal Spínola as honorary president of official ceremonies by saying he was the symbol of the revolution.

The choice was attacked by the Communists, who accuse him of complicity in an abortive rightist counter-coup in March 1975. Marshal Spínola has vigorously denied the allegation.

Marshal Spínola's book "Portugal and the Future," in which he advocated a negotiated settlement of the colonial wars in Africa, is widely considered to have helped touch off the revolt by young military officers in 1974.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rumasa's Ex-Chief Held in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT (AP) — The former head of Rumasa, Spain's biggest private holding company, was arrested at Frankfurt Airport on Wednesday when he arrived from the United States, a state prosecutor said.

José María Ruiz-Mateos, 55, was seized by West German police acting on a Spanish police arrest warrant and was held awaiting a court's decision on extradition, according to the prosecutor, Gunther Mitscher. Mr. Ruiz-Mateos left Spain last year shortly after the government nationalized much of his \$3.5-billion empire.

The Frankfurt High State Court is expected to rule Thursday on Spain's request to extradite the businessman to face charges of embezzlement and forgery, Mr. Mitscher said.

Son of Robert Kennedy Found Dead

PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — David Anthony Kennedy, 28, son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was found dead in his hotel room Wednesday, police said.

Mr. Kennedy had a history of drug problems, but police would not immediately say what caused the death, except that there was no evidence of foul play. Sergeant Henry Marchman of the Palm Beach police said a desk clerk found his body in a room of the Brazilian Court Hotel, where Mr. Kennedy had been staying alone.

A hotel spokesman said Mr. Kennedy had been in town on a vacation and had been going back and forth between the hotel and the nearby winter home of his grandmother, Rose Kennedy. The desk clerk said Mr. Kennedy had checked in Friday with a brother.

He was the fourth of Robert and Ethel Kennedy's 11 children.

U.S. Court Bars Bias in Custody Cases

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court, overturning a decision to remove a child from his white mother's custody because the woman married a black, ruled unanimously Wednesday that courts may not consider racial prejudice in child custody cases.

"The constitution cannot control such prejudices but neither can it tolerate them," the chief justice, Warren E. Burger, wrote for the court. The decision is a victory for Linda Sidioti Palmore of Seffner, Florida, who lost custody of her daughter Melanie, now 6, after she married Clarence Palmore, who is black.

Mrs. Palmore had been awarded custody of Melanie when she divorced Anthony J. Sidioti, a white, in Florida in 1980. In 1982, Mr. Sidioti won custody of the girl in a Tampa court. The decision later was upheld by a Florida appeals court. The ruling appeared to hinge on her father's fear that Melanie would be subject to society's scorn because of the interracial marriage.

2 Dissidents Charged in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslav authorities have begun criminal proceedings against two dissidents detained Friday with Milovan Djilas, a former vice president who is now a critic of the regime, a lawyer said Wednesday.

According to the lawyer, Srdjan Popovic, the proceedings on a charge of hostile propaganda have been opened against Dragomir Ulujevic, a local radio assistant, and Miodrag Milic, a writer. If convicted, they could be imprisoned for up to 10 years. Mr. Ulujevic and Mr. Milic are the only two of the group to be subjected to criminal proceedings.

Mr. Ulujevic and Mr. Milic were released Tuesday night after four days in police custody. They were the last of a group of 28 dissidents seized in a private apartment as they were listening to Mr. Djilas lecturing on Yugoslavia's problem of nationalities.

Tass Reports Iraqi Criticism of U.S.

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Iraq and the Soviet Union on Wednesday condemned U.S. policies in the Middle East and the Gulf after talks in the Kremlin, according to Tass. The talks appeared to underline a revival of close relations between the two countries.

Sir's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, and the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, said that Washington's "adventurist policy" in the Middle East was the source of continuing tension there, the Tass news agency reported. Western diplomats said Mr. Ramadan's visit appeared to mark a resumption of warm political relations between Baghdad and Moscow after a period of strain.

Some diplomats said that Baghdad, angered by repeated U.S. accusations that it was using chemical weapons in the war with Iran, was trying to repair relations with the Kremlin. The joint statement indicated that Iraq was moving away from its recent evenhanded approach toward East and West and appeared to be leaning more toward the Soviet Union, they said.

D'Aubuisson Links Duarte to Killings

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Roberto D'Aubuisson, the rightist presidential candidate in El Salvador, has accused the Christian Democratic Party of his opponent, José Napoleón Duarte, of using leftist guerrillas to carry out political assassinations.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, in remarks published Tuesday in the newspaper El Mundo, also implied that Mr. Duarte was planning civil insurrection. "This man wants to relive 1972, when he called the people to attack the armed forces with rocks and clubs, but in that moment there was a feeble government that pardoned him," said Mr. D'Aubuisson, a former army major. "Today we are going to apply the law."

In the interview, Mr. D'Aubuisson defended newspaper advertisements implicating the Christian Democrats in the killings of eight members of his party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, during a two-year period. "They pick somebody out and the guerrillas do the killing," Mr. D'Aubuisson said. "Yet there are incidents that have not been attributed to the rebels, which means that there are also green squads," he said, referring to Christian Democratic Party cohorts.

Mr. Duarte was the front-runner in the 1972 presidential elections, but the army halted the voting and imprisoned, beat and exiled Mr. Duarte before installing an opponent as president. Mr. D'Aubuisson has been linked to the rightist death squads that have killed thousands of people since 1979.

Brazil's Assembly Debates Direct Vote

BRASILIA (Reuters) — Parliament began a debate Wednesday on opposition demands that Brazilians be allowed to choose their next president in direct elections.

The opposition hopes to expunge from the constitution the provision that presidents be chosen by an electoral college, which was set up by the architects of the military coup in 1964. To gain the necessary two-thirds majority in both the lower house and senate to change the constitution, nearly 100 members of the ruling Social Democratic Party must vote for the opposition amendment.

President João Figueiredo has lobbied potential defectors from his party and proposed his own constitutional amendment in an attempt to blunt the opposition initiative. Deputies of his party said the president has warned that direct elections would bring in a leftist president and return Brazil to the conditions of March 1964, when the military deposed João Goulart, Brazil's last civilian leader.

IG Metall Members to Vote on Strike

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany's powerful metalworkers union ordered strike ballots Wednesday in two key industrial regions as a prelude to major industrial action in its battle for a shorter workweek.

The union's leader, Hans Meier, said after a six-hour meeting of the union executive of IG Metall, which has 2.5 million members, that voting would be held May 3-4 in North Rhine-Westphalia-Nordrhein, which includes the car-making area of Stuttgart, and May 6-9 in Hesse, which takes in the cities of Frankfurt and Kassel.

He said strikes could begin within days of the ballots. He said other regions would support the stoppages with token walkouts. Wednesday's meeting followed the collapse of two rounds of negotiations between the union and employers over the union's call for a cut in the workweek to 35 from 40 hours without loss of pay.

For the Record

The Polish government has denied a visa to the winner of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel of Argentina, a spokesman for the Latin American Peace and Justice Service said Wednesday in Buenos Aires. (Reuters)

Indian forces were placed on alert Wednesday as tension on the border with Bangladesh remained high after an exchange of fire between soldiers Tuesday, the Press Trust of India reported. (Reuters)

Glen Cote, New York, has lifted a two-year ban on the use of recreational areas by Soviet diplomats living on an estate in the Long Island suburb of Roseton. (Reuters)

President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica said a report in The New York Times on Monday that Nicaraguan rebels have been hiring Costa Rican officials with CIA is "unfounded" and "part of a campaign to discredit" the country. Ambassador Curtin Winsor of the United States also denied the report. (AP)

China has reserved two launchings by Europe's Ariane rocket in 1987 and 1988 to orbit television satellites, the ArianeSpace organization announced Wednesday. (AP)

Myroslav has cut diplomatic ties with El Salvador and Costa Rica to protest the recent transfers of their embassies in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Egypt announced a similar break Sunday. Most nations do not recognize Israel's claim of Jerusalem as its capital. (UPI)

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Atlanta Suburbs Boom at Expense of Poor Areas

By William E. Schmidt

DUNWOODY, Georgia — When Bill Tilghman's company transferred him to Atlanta three years ago, he settled his family in this leafy suburb of narrow, winding streets and large, new homes.

But over the last three years, hundreds of acres of vacant property nearby, much of it still covered with wild dogwood, oak and pine trees, has been snapped up by developers who have persuaded local officials to rezone to allow suburban office parks, high-density housing and shopping malls.

A local study predicts that by 1990, there will be as much office and shop space in a four-square-mile (10-square kilometer) area surrounding Dunwoody, an area served mostly by two-lane roads and sewer and water systems designed for residential neighborhoods, as there is now on the market in downtown Atlanta.

In the past decade, the population of the 15-county metropolitan Atlanta area grew by more than 27 percent, to about 2.5 million.

According to Richard S. Courtney, the chief of land use planning for the Atlanta Regional Commission, more than 80 percent of the area's increase in jobs, like its population growth, has been concentrated in the white, prosperous suburban areas of northern De Kalb, northern Fulton, Cobb and Gwinnett counties.

An editorial last month in The Atlanta Journal referred to "overdevelopment madness" in the northern suburbs and appealed to county officials to deny further requests for rezoning. Some civic leaders have argued that the "top-down growth" may exacerbate racial and economic differences in the metropolitan area.

"We are running the risk of developing a rich, white city to the north, and a poorer, black city to the south," said Dan Sweet, president of Central Atlanta Progress, a downtown development group.

"Unless something is done to reverse the trend," he said, "most of the economic development is going to just keep getting farther and farther away from the people who could really use the jobs the most."

Much of the debate centers on the ability and the will of governments in high-growth areas like Atlanta to control development through zoning.

"Unlike some other states, Georgia has done little to help local communities hold the line on zoning by implementing land use controls," said Mr. Courtney, who also attributes the problem to local officials eager to reap the tax bonanza from development.

Manuel Maloff, chairman of the De Kalb County Commission, which so far has given the green light to developers in the Dunwoody area, disagrees that local officials are to blame.

"The real problem is that this is an agrarian state where the law still favors the property owner," he said. "Instead of everybody beating their gums about stopping growth, they ought to be helping us get some new laws out of the legislature so we can say no to these developers."

As recently as 1977, when officials developed a plan for land use in the Atlanta area, most of the new office growth was expected to take place downtown. As a result, they helped design an expanded freeway network and a new rapid-rail transit system to carry people in from the suburbs.

Instead of following the freeways downtown, however, most of the new jobs stayed in the suburbs. New office parks and manufacturing plants sprouted north of the Perimeter, the highway ring Atlanta, although the downtown area continues to draw new hotels and some office construction.

The real loser so far has been the southern half of the city, a poorer area with a predominantly black population that has been unable to attract developers despite cheaper land and proximity to Atlanta's giant Hartsfield Airport.

Atlanta's mayor, Andrew Young, among others has tried to lure investors to southern Atlanta, to help balance the city's growth and break a cycle by which the wealthier communities to the north get richer, while poorer Atlanta neighborhoods languish.

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"What attracted a lot of business people to the South in the 1970s was its free-wheeling style, its lack of controls and regulations," said Mr. Tilghman, a lawyer who is president of a Dunwoody home-owners' group. "That is precisely what has gotten us in so much trouble today. We have just got to have some kind of better planning."

هكلمن الأصيل



Gary Hart warms up with sit-ups before starting a day of campaigning in Ohio.

Hart Narrowly Wins Vermont Caucuses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEPELIER, Vermont — Senator Gary Hart, who trounced his opponents in Vermont's abiding presidential primary last month, has won a much slimmer victory in the state's local caucuses.

With 158 of 195 communities reporting, or 81 percent, Mr. Hart won 49 percent of the local delegates to 33 percent for Walter F. Mondale and 16 percent for the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. The rest were uncommitted.

The results virtually assured that Mr. Hart will win six of the state's delegates to the Democratic National Convention and Mr. Mondale will win none because of

his failure to attain the required 20 percent. The allocation of three more delegates was uncertain pending final caucus results, although Mr. Hart was expected to retain his lead. Another four delegates are to be chosen under a separate process.

The latest United Press International count of delegate votes shows Mr. Mondale leading with 1,131, while Mr. Hart has 597, Mr. Jackson has 166 and another 322 are uncommitted. It takes 1,967 votes to win nomination at the convention in July.

In the state's March 6 primary, for which Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale campaigned extensively, the Colorado senator won 71 percent of the vote to 20 percent for the former vice president. (AP, UPI)

Black Faces Recall Vote in California As Foes Say He Lied About His Roots

By Richard C. Paddock
Los Angeles Times Service

STOCKTON, California — Mark Stebbins, a city councilman, has blue eyes and white parents, but last year he campaigned as a black and won election in a district populated predominantly by blacks and Hispanic people.

Ralph White, the millionaire bull bondman whom Mr. Stebbins defeated, has started a campaign to recall Mr. Stebbins. Mr. White, who is black, contends that Mr. Stebbins tricked voters into electing him by lying about his race.

The white boy said he was black, too," Mr. White said. "It's not a racist issue. He lied to my people and said he was something he wasn't."

The councilman's race has become the hottest political issue in this city about 50 miles (80 kilometers) northeast of San Francisco.

Mr. Stebbins says that he grew up believing he was white but realized after he moved to Stockton that he actually is black. He denies that his claim to be black is a lie or that it was motivated by political expediency.

"I have accepted myself, and called myself, as I see it, what I am," he said. "My choice is my choice."

"I think he is black," said the Rev. Bob Hailey, president of the Stockton chapter of the Black American Political Association of California. "I've had people in my family the same hue as he is and they're still black."

But beyond the immediate campaign, Mr. White's allegation of racial fraud has raised the question of whether race is something people can choose for themselves.

Mr. Stebbins has a broad nose and curly brown hair, but his complexion is not dark. His driver's license lists his eye color as blue. And he acknowledges that his four sisters and his brother are white.

He hints that one of his ancestors was a black who passed as white. But he refuses to produce any evidence supporting his claim. Birth certificates show that Mr. Stebbins' parents and his grandparents all were white.

The recall election is scheduled for May 8 and Mr. Stebbins could face a tougher race than last year. He won election with a 39-percent plurality, but to beat the recall he must capture more than 50 percent of the vote.

Mr. White and three other candidates are vying to replace Mr. Stebbins on the same ballot if the recall succeeds. Yet the real battle is between Mr. Stebbins and Mr. White, both 41.

The flamboyant Mr. White has managed to focus much of the attention on Mr. Stebbins' racial claim. But the issue is not entirely a racial one.

In the 1960s, Mr. White was the voice of black Stockton, an influential leader who organized boycotts and forced local companies to hire blacks. But after winning election to the city council in 1971, some blacks say, Mr. White turned his back on the black community.

"The guy doesn't want to admit that after 12 years he didn't do anything except for himself," said Mr. Hailey, a Baptist minister.

Mr. White still has his followers. Mr. Hailey acknowledged, because of his willingness to speak out for black people. "He has a few people who still believe in him because he has a way of saying things they won't say," the minister said.

Mr. White, who picked cotton in Texas in his childhood and later worked as a butcher in Stockton, became a rich man during his three terms on the council.

In 1979, he built a 27-room mansion next to a low-income housing project in Stockton. Guarded by an iron fence, the house has a tennis court and swimming pool, five fireplaces, and five bathrooms.

In addition to his bull bond business, Mr. White owns a nightclub, a small market, a commercial plaza and 32 pieces of residential property in Stockton, he said.

Mr. White first raised the issue of Mr. Stebbins' race when he questioned Mr. Stebbins at a meeting of the black political association during last year's campaign. Mr. Stebbins replied that he was "human," and then told the group he was black.

Mr. White relied heavily on the document during the campaign as he made his opponent's color a major issue. Mr. Stebbins was a white who put "vinegar in his hair" to make it curly, he said.

Mr. Stebbins said that Mr. White lost because "people recognized Ralph hadn't done things for the district that needed to be done."

After taking part in civil rights protests in San Francisco, Mr. Stebbins moved to Stockton in 1966 as a community volunteer with the South Stockton parish.



Mark Stebbins

Simply being black would not be enough to win election in the district, he argued, since Latinos outnumber blacks 46 percent to 37 percent. "If I was doing it to get elected, I should have said I'm Hispanic. My Spanish isn't that bad," he said.

Mondale Instructs Fund-Raising Panels to Disband

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale, facing mounting criticism over his campaign's use of allegedly independent delegate committees, said Wednesday that he is asking his supporters to disband the committees throughout the country and to drop efforts to win more of them.

Mr. Mondale said last year that he would not accept any PAC money for his national campaign, but he has contended that he was powerless to stop such contributions to his delegate committees. On Monday, however, he called Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, and asked him to stop the flow of money to his delegate committees.

Murray Seeger, a spokesman for the AFL-CIO, said Wednesday that Mr. Kirkland had ordered the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education to disband the committees.

Education to discontinue their contributions to the Mondale group. But Mr. Seeger said provisions in the AFL-CIO constitution guaranteeing the autonomy of about 100 member unions left Mr. Kirkland with "no authority" to make them stop.

Mr. Mondale said he had instructed his campaign manager, Robert Beckel, to send telegrams to Mr. Mondale's name to all Mondale delegate candidates, delegate committees and their treasurers and Mondale state campaign managers.

"I am asking all delegates to terminate any efforts under way to create delegate committees and to terminate existing committees for purposes of raising and expending funds on their own election campaigns," Mr. Mondale said in the telegram. "I took this step because I believe that the discussion of the technicalities related to federal election regulations was interfering with my ability to focus on the Democratic Party's debate on the more critical issues facing our country."

Records filed with the Federal Election Commission show repeated transfers of money from a delegate committee in one state to co-

mittees in other states. They also show national campaign staffers shifting to delegate committee payrolls in states with coming primaries or caucuses.

The records are replete with instances of the ostensibly autonomous committees sending the commission registration statements made out in the same handwriting, mailed in envelopes apparently typed on the same typewriter and reporting joint spending at print shops far from their home bases.

Congress authorized independent delegate spending several years ago to foster grass-roots efforts by individuals seeking to go to their party's national convention.

But transcripts of election commission meetings in 1980 show that the commissioners felt strongly about preventing any such spending "in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, his authorized political committees, or their agents."

The reports at the Federal Election Commission also show that:

• Four delegate committees with addresses in Brooklyn and Staten Island all submitted statements of organization in what appears to be the same handwriting with the same New York bank as a depository, all mailed out on the same day and all mailed from Brooklyn on April 3, the day of the New York primary.

• Two delegate committees in Texas, one ostensibly headquartered in San Antonio and one in Dallas, sent in registration forms April 2 in envelopes postmarked in Austin and apparently addressed by the same hand.

• The Pennsylvania At-Large Delegate Committee gave \$8,500 to nine other Mondale delegate committees last month in a four-day period.

GUATEMALA CITY — Leftist guerrillas attacked a brigade of Guatemalan Army engineers in northern Guatemala, killing at least eight soldiers who were riding in a truck that detonated a land mine, an army spokesman said.

The rebels, in a statement issued by a support group in Mexico City, said 40 soldiers and two guerrillas were killed in Quiché province.

UN Chief Seeks Mideast Talks
United Press International

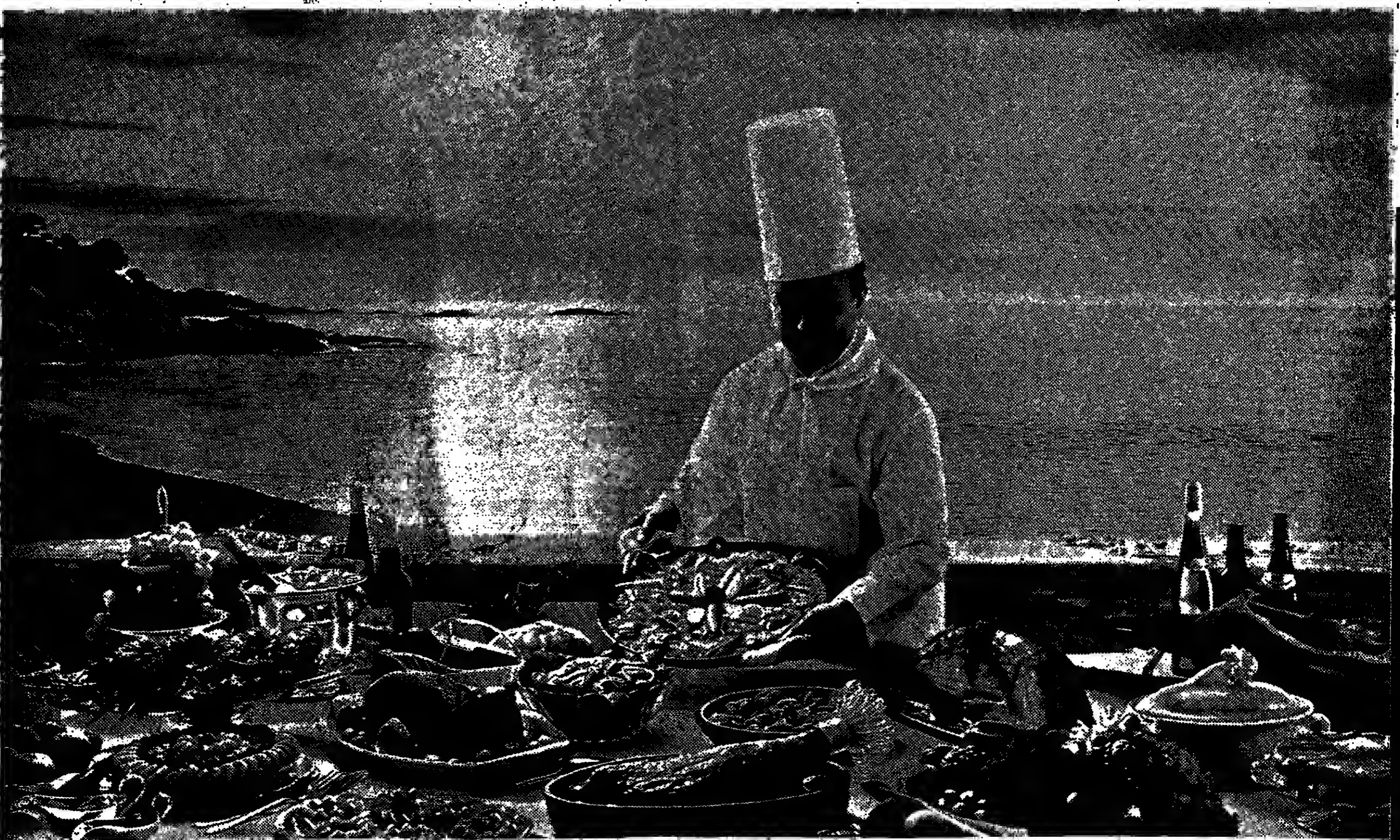
MADRID — The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, on Wednesday told delegates in the Cortes, the Spanish parliament, that he still hoped for an international conference on the Middle East. It was the second day of his first official visit to Spain.



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crisply crackling roast suckling pig. Take your time with lunch and plan what to do through the evening until dinner begins at nine. Will you explore the village? Shop for crafts? Or go back to the beach for a moonlight stroll on the sand? Spain offers you everything under the sun. Including the Moon.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Roundabout Path to China

With symbolic aptness, President Reagan is approaching Beijing slowly and obliquely, by way of Hawaii and Guam. It took a considerable course correction for him to concede that China's friendship is worth the voyage. But what matters most is the result. A long and wily debate is virtually ended. In the United States as in China, ideology has yielded to practical mutual interests.

Thirty-five years ago Republicans proclaimed that China was "lost" to the free world, and they blamed Democratic folly or treachery. Even when President Richard Nixon made peace with Maoist China in 1972, some Republicans felt betrayed. Their dissent redoubled when President Jimmy Carter normalized diplomatic relations and won approval for the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979.

That act ratified the clever ambiguity by which America preserved a practical tie with Taiwan. It accepts the claim of both Beijing and Taipei that there is only one China. Further relations with the "people of Taiwan," including even some arms sales, are therefore conducted through an "institute" rather than an embassy. But Washington continues to guarantee Taiwan's security and prosperity.

Even so, Mr. Reagan warned at the time that normalization could "prove disastrous, not only for Taiwan but for the United States." As a presidential candidate, he carefully remarked that he guessed he really preferred

"official" relations with Taiwan. His running mate, George Bush, a former envoy to China, had to rush to Beijing to put out the fire.

All that is ancient history now. As president, Mr. Reagan has widened the path opened by his predecessors. Like them, he no doubt saw a strategic value in treating China as an anti-Soviet partner. But what may be turning a relationship of convenience into something stronger is China's quest to build a more normal society.

Deng Xiaoping, China's septuagenarian reformer, has held to an anti-Soviet line while also standing apart from the United States with the nonaligned Third World. At the same time he seeks to open China's windows to the world, dangles pragmatic peace overtures before Taiwan, and offers capitalist autonomy to a post-colonial Hong Kong. In a totalitarian society, an abrupt lurch back to Maoist orthodoxy is always possible. But as long as it lasts, the changed mood in China calls for a sympathetic American response.

Mr. Reagan's four days in China will give him an opportunity to strengthen a useful arrangement with practical gestures, like the agreement to permit American companies to help China develop nuclear power for peaceful uses. Not least, it will close a bitter chapter by signifying that America's China policy is now stable and dependable.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Good News About Crime

The FBI released some encouraging figures last week. Serious crimes are down significantly in America; the numbers for 1983 represent the sharpest drop since the bureau began keeping comparable statistics in 1960. In every region of the country and in every category of serious crime — murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft — there were dramatic declines.

The attorney general says that some of the 7-percent decline in reported crime is due to federal law enforcement efforts, and so it may be. In the last three years 1,000 new agents have joined the ranks of the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The federal law enforcement budget is up 50 percent, and a major effort has been mounted to combat organized crime and the drug traffic. The narcotics trade remains a priority problem, mainly because of the high volume of violent crime generated by addiction. Because these criminal enterprises are organized, international in scope and extremely profitable, the government must take the lead in fighting them.

However, most of the offenses on the FBI's list of serious crimes fall within the jurisdiction of state and local police forces, and no amount of federal effort will account for the statistical falloff in these areas. Demographics play the most important role. It is well known that most violent crimes are committed by men between the ages of 18 and 26. There have simply been

fewer of them in recent years, and the size of this cohort will continue to diminish.

Birthrates began to decline in the early 1960s. Men born before then are now past the dangerous years and have settled down to law-abiding useful lives — or, in some cases, to long prison terms. There are more 22-year-olds in the country than people of any other age: 4,451,724. The number at each age declines all the way down to the 15-year-olds — there are only 3,518,982 of them — before leveling off. So the prospects are good that crime figures will continue to decline for a number of years. Because there will be fewer potential criminals.

Two points should be kept in mind on these new statistics. First, they challenge the idea that hard times produce increased criminal activity. In the past three years America has seen some of the highest unemployment figures in modern times, while crime went down, not up. Second, there will be an unprecedented opportunity in the next 10 years to devote increased resources to the war on crime and problems of dealing with offenders.

Prison conditions and alternative sentencing for nonviolent offenders are two projects that need attention; control of the drug traffic and treatment and rehabilitation of addicts can use a larger share of law enforcement resources. Falling crime rates can make these innovations and budget shifts possible.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Light of Ansel Adams

It was, finally, the light — not simply the monumental face of the Half Dome at California's Yosemite Valley, or the great face of Mount McKinley itself looming over Wonder Lake in his famous photograph, but the light that Ansel Adams saw, captured and presented to the world in thousands of masterful photographs. These photographs earned him fame and fortune, and, more important, admiration and enduring respect.

He was an artist of the beautiful, in Hawthorne's phrase, and the source of his artistry lies in the light (and the reverence) with which he imbued the wild landscapes he so indefatigably photographed. The wonders of nature may speak for themselves, and the light is there

for all to see; but the essence of the artist lies in the vision that is uniquely his own. Mr. Adams's vision was luminous. Light emanates — gloriously, mysteriously — from those silent, unpeopled, unforgettable images.

There is no art without craft, and the meticulous craftsmanship of Ansel Adams, whose life was 82 years long, died with him on Sunday. But what he saw and seized and made uniquely his own — the single moment of a particular hour on one ordinary day — is now part of history, part of the record, part of our legacy because he made the ordinary extraordinary and caught it on a simple piece of light-sensitive paper.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Digging Deeper in Afghanistan

The Russians' spring offensive in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul could prove to be one of the bloodiest campaigns of a cruel war. The Red Army apparently means business and is using some 20,000 troops, hundreds of tanks and helicopters, and, for the first time, heavy bombers. Afghan resistance groups could be in for a clobbering.

It is now beyond doubt that the war is becoming increasingly unpopular in the Soviet Union both with those conscripts used to make up a force of some 120,000 (some reports insist that the number has been significantly increased recently to about 200,000) and with

their families. It is not possible to give an accurate figure of Soviet dead, although the figure may well be about 5,000, with more than double that number wounded. But of late the Soviet press has reflected the poor morale of the occupation forces, and simply, the signs of war weariness.

There has been precious little evidence of Soviet readiness to negotiate a settlement to the war despite international condemnation and bitter opposition from the Afghan people. If anything, as the offensive demonstrates, the Soviet leadership is digging deeper into its Afghan bunker.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

FROM OUR APRIL 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Young Turks Press Attack

CONSTANTINOPLE — At the request of General Sherif Pasha commanding the Young Turk army, the Council of Ministers has just decided to proclaim a state of siege in the city. The three thousand men of the garrison of Yildiz Kiosk, who left their barracks and went to the hills in the direction of Therapia, surrendered this morning (April 25), as did the whole garrison of Yildiz Kiosk. These troops were at once disarmed. The Sultan remains in his palace with the hundred soldiers who form his personal guard. The Selamieh barracks in Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, of which the garrison, three thousand strong, refused to capitulate and threatened to bombard Pera, is at present surrounded. Its surrender is certain.

1934: U.S. Fleet Anchors in Caribbean

ON BOARD USS CALIFORNIA — The United States battle fleet of 110 warships was anchored in the Atlantic tonight (April 25) Panama, after completing passage through the canal in 47 hours, an all-time record for movement of ships through the waterway. Transfer of the fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic as the last moment made a problem in maneuvers to determine the speed with which the fleet could be moved from one coast to the other in time of war. Originally, it was planned to make the transfer in 14 days. The fleet will remain in Panama waters until May 4 and then participate in a war game in the Caribbean, in which a phantom "enemy" is supposed to have challenged American naval hegemony in those waters, threatening the Panama Canal.

Signs of Chinese Independence Are Real

By Harry Harding

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's visit to China this week reflects the fact that Chinese-American relations are no longer as contentious as they were in 1982 and early 1983. Leaders of both countries have come to realize that their relationship is too important to be allowed to degenerate into bickering and confrontation.

But does that mean the two countries have returned to the heady days of 1979-80, when their leaders spoke of a "united front" linking China and the West in a struggle against Soviet expansionism?

Some observers think they have. They discount China's assertions of an independent foreign policy as little more than rhetorical posturing. These analysts hold that China still needs close strategic ties with Washington to offset the growing Soviet military presence along the Chinese-Soviet frontier, and that China is now linked inextricably to the international economic system dominated by the United States.

They believe that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's insistence that China "never attaches itself to any big power or group of powers" is designed to mollify critics, both inside China and in the Third World, who oppose Beijing's continued alignment with the United States.

Such an analysis, however, is mistaken. It fails to appreciate China's desire for national independence and its reluctance to become too closely tied to any larger power, both of which are deeply rooted in the West's troubled relations with the East. It also overlooks the differences between China and the United States over Taiwan and trade — differences that are unlikely to be resolved soon.

Most important, that analysis ignores the fact that Beijing's percep-

tion of the international balance of power has changed significantly since the late 1970s. No longer is China convinced that the Soviet Union is able to undertake a global strategic offensive. Rather, Beijing sees Moscow bogged down in quagmires at home and in Eastern Europe, Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. It also sees signs of U.S. resurgence, as reflected in the military buildup undertaken by the Reagan administration.

In the Chinese analysis, the geopolitical relationship between the

two superpowers is now stalemated, giving Beijing greater opportunities to reassert its independence from the United States. Moreover, China predicts an increasingly multipolar world, in which both Moscow and Washington are losing their ability to control events.

Thus, the signs of independence in Chinese foreign policy are real. Beijing will persist in criticizing American "hegemonism" in the Third World. It will continue to restrict the activity of Western journalists and scholars in China, and to

emphasize in its press the negative features of American society.

Above all, China will maintain its current dialogue with the Soviet Union. This will lead in all probability to further increases in exchanges, trade and diplomatic contacts between the two countries. Chinese leaders believe that better relations with Moscow are an effective way of reducing tensions along the Chinese-Soviet border, avoiding involvement in a U.S.-Soviet confrontation and acquiring the technology to modernize the factories imported from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the 1950s.

But independence does not necessarily mean equidistance. In the absence of unlikely policy changes inside China and American management of relations with Beijing, China will remain, by its own account, closer to the United States than to the Soviet Union.

It may try to limit its economic and cultural relations with the West, but it will not break them altogether. It will refrain from forging a close strategic alignment with the United States, but will continue diplomatic dialogue with Washington, attempt to find points of agreement on major global and regional issues, and may even buy some American weapons.

The most likely future for Chinese-American relations is that the two countries will not form the close partnership that was the dream of the late 1970s. But there are alternatives other than a return to the enmity of the 1950s. Americans must learn to accept and respect an independent China. The relationship, complex and ambiguous as it may be, can be beneficial to both sides.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

A Difficult Market to Tap

IT HAS BEEN obvious since President Richard Nixon reopened relations with China in 1972 that the mainland, with its population of one billion souls and as yet untapped natural resources in oil, coal and other materials, is a huge market begging to be tapped.

But some caution is in order. First of all, it is difficult to know how to gauge the ultimate success of Deng Xiaoping's radical, market-oriented reforms, because of the still-strong opposition from the political center in China.

Second, China — as Mr. Deng reminds us — is a poor, backward nation. There is a naive U.S. assessment of how quickly China can develop its potential. But on energy, for example, the World Bank says "future prospects are uncertain."

Third, there is reason to wonder about the U.S. commitment to a new relationship with China. The Reagan administration has such a dislike for government-to-government dealings, and blind faith in the private sector — even where there is none — that it may not be able to help China achieve all that it would like.

The first thing that Mr. Deng will ask, one of Mr. Reagan's most influential economic advisers admits, is, "How much economic assistance will you give us?" And the simple answer, the Reagan official said, is "None, because we will be relying on our private sector to do this. We don't have any... agency of government that I know of that can make international loans at reduced interest rates."

China now has about 9 percent of the U.S. textile market, an administration source said, "and at the current moment, they have to learn to be satisfied with that." Except for simple electronic items and cheap shoes, there is little else they can sell the United States. Offshore oil? Coal? That is a long way off.

—Hobart Rowen in The Washington Post

Will Europe Lose as U.S. Looks West?

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Is the Pacific becoming the Mediterranean of the 21st century? Will the United States shift the center of gravity of its foreign policy away from a decaying Europe toward this emerging center of power?

For the political analyst, it is always difficult to distinguish between historical trends and tendencies. Europeans may be justified in their fears that Western Europe will fall farther and farther behind America and Japan in the technological race. But even if such a lag occurs, it does not necessarily imply that the Pacific will replace Western Europe as a world historical center and as an American priority.

Such a purely economic view of history does not stand up to scrutiny. The historical role of Western Europe and the weight of the West was based on a cultural unity, first reinforced by a common religious faith, Christianity, and then by the spirit of capitalism. Economic power was not dissociated from military might and cultural influence. No similar common ground exists in the Pacific.

Not only is the disparity between California and Asia enormous, but the Asian countries themselves are extremely heterogeneous. Buddhism did not and could not play the same unifying political role in the Pacific as did Christianity in Europe and America. Economic power is dissociated from military



power, except in the American case, and Japan is not about to return to its former status as a military giant.

The prospect of a strategic shift of U.S. priorities away from Europe to the Pacific — though sometimes used by Americans to awaken the Europeans on defense issues — lacks credibility. The cultural, historical, even passionate links between Western Europe and the United States cannot be duplicated elsewhere, even if the ties that existed after World War II are slowly eroding with the coming of new generations on both sides of the Atlantic. Asia cannot become by a magic stroke America's mother.

More concrete geostrategic considerations reinforce these crucial cultural and historical aspects. Even if Western Europe is no longer the center of power it was, and even if it were in an accelerating process of decay — something which is far from proven, given its commercial might — it still is the essential stake of the East-West competition. Were Western Europe to become Finlandized, neutralized, or even worse, conquered, the world balance of power would tilt toward the Soviet empire. The strategic, political and psychological blow to the United States would be immense.

For West Europeans who want to

be at least a key actor in their own history, it is not enough to exist as an essential strategic stake in the world balance.

But the Europeans, to be taken seriously by others, must start by taking themselves seriously. Pervasive cynicism and pessimism can lead nowhere. If the Pacific cannot become what Europe once was, Europe can, paradoxically, become the heir of its own past if it surmounts its self-deprecation.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Grenada — From Spice Island to Coney Island

By Stanley Karnow

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Six months after American military forces landed here, this lovely little Caribbean island is again being invaded. The invaders this time are U.S. developers, determined to make Grenada a profitable tourist spot.

Most Grenadians welcomed the first invasion, which ousted a hard-line leftist regime linked to Cuba and the Soviet Union. But those I have talked with in recent days are less than enthusiastic about the current wave of Americans, whom they refer to as carpetbaggers.

Their fear is that tiny Grenada will lose its pristine charm as the outside contractors build huge hotels and perhaps even a casino to attract cheap package tourists. They have every reason to be concerned.

The key to the future here is a 10,000-foot runway built by Cuba for the previous Grenadian government. The airport is due to start operations in the fall, after navigational equipment is installed and its terminal

buildings and roads are finished. The United States is contributing half of the \$40 million needed to complete the project, with the rest coming from Britain, Canada and other sources. The airport promises to transform Grenada drastically.

At the moment, there are fewer than 600 hotel rooms on the island, hardly enough to accommodate the passengers from two jumbo jets. So, to make the airport a worthwhile venture, Grenada will have to experience a building spree.

Nobody here wants to see skyscrapers of the kind that blight many other places in the Caribbean. But it is difficult to imagine that such development can be avoided.

The Reagan administration is seeking a big aid program for Grenada that may amount to more than the island can absorb.

The aid would equal \$360 per each of the 100,000 inhabitants, or about

half the island's per capita income.

This means that Grenada, whose earnings come from spice exports and a modest tourist trade, could become a Caribbean version of Coney Island — a horrendous prospect.

I would not deny to the Grenadians a chance for prosperity. But here, as in other underdeveloped areas, a heavy infusion of investment can be disruptive.

Much will depend on Grenada's eventual political composition, which should be determined after elections late this year. The island has had a caretaker administration since the U.S. intervention last October.

The radical leaders who ruled until then are in jail here, awaiting trial for the assassination of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his associates. But leftist sentiment on the island has not disappeared.

Unemployment is endemic, especially among young Grenadians,

many of whom may boycott the elections. Given the American presence here, however, it is unlikely that the leftists can resist themselves.

It seems probable that Grenada will get a middle-of-the-road government, headed by someone like Herbert Blaize, who was prime minister before the island gained its independence from Britain in 1974.

Speaking in New York the other day, Mr. Blaize expressed the hope that the 300 U.S. soldiers still stationed here would remain until Grenada becomes politically stable.

That, I believe, reflects the opinion of the Reagan administration.

The U.S. troops are scattered around the island to provide security. They are likely to stay on Grenada for at least another year.

In effect, Grenada has become President Reagan's baby — which appears to suit the Grenadians even though American developers may move in to spoil the island.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A German Computer Gap

In response to the report "The Technology Gap Has Become More Serious" (in the April 3 special report on German technology):

The central point is that almost all computer sales in West Germany have been of machines designed elsewhere. Siemens, despite decades of support from the government and now the European Community, sells computers designed by Fujitsu, BASF sells machines designed by Hitachi. IBM does much development in West Germany, and some research, but the goals are set in the United States.

Yes, computer sales are high in West Germany, as are sales of software, chips and the rest. But, as national and regional governments are

slowly realizing, it is the Americans and the Japanese who call the tune.

H.R.J. GROSCH,

Mies, Switzerland.

Crossed Words

I should like to draw your attention to two irritating errors in your recent crossword puzzles.

1. Clue given: Highlander's headgear. Answer: Tam.

A Highlander's headgear is either a glengarry or a halmahud but not a tam. Tam is short for tam o' shanter, a round cap worn by plowmen or shepherds and immortalized by Burns.

2. Clue given: Tartan pattern. Answer: Argyle.

The Argyle tartan is the tartan of

the chief of the Clan Campbell, the Duke of Argyll and also of the county of Argyll in Scotland. Argyle is a misnomer for a diamond-shaped pattern used in knitting.

JEAN B.S. MONTGOMERIE,

Helmsburgh, Scotland.

On Mark Clark

Regarding the obituary of General Mark Clark (April 18):

I was shocked to read this rendering of General Clark's life. No mention is made of his handling of the Allied landing in Africa in 1942 that led to regrettable and useless bloodshed on the French and American sides. On the other hand, the account mentions all nationalities concerned and yet does not say a word about the French forces that played an impor-

tant part in the battles for Cassino and Rome. Very curious.

M.C. GAUTIER-AUDINET,

Hyères, France.

Shultz and Timor

I've always understood that the difference between English and American humor was roughly that where we favor the absurd, Americans favor the satirical. Now I see your little report (April 9) saying that a group of senators had asked Secretary of State George Shultz "to seek access for international relief agencies to East Timor." Well, congratulations: You combine the absurd and satire. Imagine the secretary of state caring about the East Timorese.

ROBERT L. LUDGILL,
Middlesex, England.

Thatcher Is Right on Qadhafi

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Margaret Thatcher is probably the only realistic answer to Moammar Qadhafi. The terrorism he practices is not so strange or modern as some may think, and he will pass. To identify him with vast plans of international destabilization is to give him too much importance. He nonetheless must be dealt with in the short run, and isolation and containment are the best way.

Colonel Qadhafi, like Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, is a modern case of aggressive and xenophobic Islamic messianism, with antecedents in the Senussi movement in Cyrenaica, and in Persian Shiism. A clasp of modern ideology has been added in Libya's case, picked up from Third World socialism, and the whole is fueled by the colonel's megalomania.

It is also a mistake to see the situation as worse now than it has been before. The machine-gunning from the embassy in London was certainly something new, but Colonel Qadhafi has in the past made a great deal more trouble for his neighbors — Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Chad — than he has ever done for Europeans or Americans. France, of the Europeans, has the one really serious problem, being committed to support a feeble government in Chad, half of which country Libya controls.

Libya's terrorism in the West must be placed within a perspective of things known and survived before. It is a masterpiece of the gap of comprehension that dialogue with men like this is all but futile, and reprisals, meant to teach lessons or compel changes in conduct, ordinarily are useless. Terrorist actions of the Libyan kind do not take place within a nexus of cost-reward calculations such as Washington or London are accustomed to make.

There is, after all, every reason to think that the perceptual framework of Colonel Qadhafi is one in which machine-gunning a London policeman, as well as dissident Libyans, and arranging for all this to be taped for television are a logical part of a rational whole. My means are sane, my motives and object mad, said Melville's Captain Ahab.

The American government has announced that terrorism will no longer find more passive resistance from the United States. State-sponsored terrorism is really a form of warfare, Secretary of State George Shultz said recently. It is a weapon of unconventional war against democratic societies, taking advantage of the openness of these societies. The State Department says that means of active defense are being sought, methods for pre-empting attacks. That is the kind of thinking that is going on now.

The thinking is going on, but it is hard to believe that the results will be very useful. A State Department official says that assassinations and attacks on terrorist headquarters are ruled out. What is left?

It is exactly our problem that the most effective way to deal with terrorists is to become a terrorist. That works to a point. But then you have become indistinguishable from the terrorists. You have met the enemy and you are theirs.

Mr. Shultz said in a speech to the Trilateral Commission at the beginning of this month that there is a danger that it become established that terrorism works. Where has it worked? Britain is not knocking under to Libyan intimidation. What drove the United States out of Lebanon was not Libyan- or Iranian-backed terrorism but the collapse of the political assumptions that underlay the American commitment there.

Terrorism is always the substitute for something more serious. It is the weapon of the weak. It is employed by governments or groups that have no better way of enforcing demands and claims.

Mrs. Thatcher has made the right choice by breaking relations. The other West European countries would do well to join her. Unofficial relations should be reduced to the minimum. Libya has oil to sell and financial interests in the West, as well as a need for Western goods, but there will be people on both sides who will go on handling these matters pragmatically. They will assess their own risks. The United States broke relations long ago and relentlessly criticized Colonel Qadhafi, but the colonel continues to sell the United States his oil.

It is an imprudent policy to elevate men such as Colonel Qadhafi to peaks of governmental outrage and international press attention, forming well-publicized State Department task forces to think about them. It rewards their extravagance, inviting more. They are not that important. Colonel Qadhafi's promised revenge upon Britain will be to open Irish Republican Army offices in all Libyan cities. Pity the IRA militants who will have to man them.

The incidents of terrorism for which Libya — and Iran — have been responsible are tragedies for those who are their victims. They are also of slight consequence. Contemporary life is full of risks. Murders take place every Saturday night for motives no better than Colonel Qadhafi's. Even the U.S. Marine Corps and French paratroop victims of terrorism in Lebanon were no more than might have died in a plane crash.

Colonel Qadhafi is simply one of the incidental hazards of existence in the late 20th century.

International Herald Tribune

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Robert Maxwell, left, and Roland Rowland after their meeting on the sale of The Observer.

5 Directors Accuse Observer's Owner Of Interfering in News Presentation

New York Times Service

LONDON — The five independent directors of The Observer have accused the paper's owner of "improper interference in the accurate presentation of news and the expression of opinion."

Lorho, the conglomerate that owns the paper, rejected the criticism Tuesday and said it had "never inhibited or prevented the editor from publishing whatever he saw to publish."

Last week, Roland Rowland, the chairman of Lorho, assailed the editor, Donald Treford, for an ar-

ticle about Zimbabwe that Mr. Treford described as "sensational" and "wrong."

Mr. Rowland, who in recent days has renewed threats to sell the paper, met Tuesday with Robert Maxwell, a printing and publishing executive, to discuss a sale. But no agreement was reached and neither man would disclose how large a sum was under discussion. The Observer is reportedly losing more than \$1 million (about £700,000) a year.

In an interview Tuesday night, Mr. Maxwell, who has been seeking a major Fleet Street publication for

a number of years, described Mr. Treford as "an excellent journalist" whom he would retain as editor if he bought the paper. He also said he would hope to retain the five independent directors, who were appointed by the government according to monopoly laws as a condition of Lorho's acquisition of the paper three years ago.

But Mr. Maxwell said Mr. Treford would be expected to "lose the line" of economic viability and to refrain from repetitions of what he called "The Observer's vendetta" against Mark Thatcher, the Observer's son of the prime minister, used his mother's influence to get contracts for his construction company in the Middle East.

Mr. Maxwell also said he would expect the independent directors to protect him from the editor as well as protecting the editor from him. Mr. Treford "should not believe that he would have power without limit," Mr. Maxwell continued.

The independent directors issued their statement after meeting with Mr. Rowland and other Lorho directors, with Mr. Treford and with representatives of the journalists' union at the newspaper.

"Not surprisingly," they said, "these have not resolved the dispute" over Mr. Treford's article this month regarding alleged Zimbabwean government atrocities in Matabeleland in southern Zimbabwe. Lorho has extensive investments in Zimbabwe.

The independent directors gave their "full support" to Mr. Treford and said "he has vigorously maintained his editorial freedom and defended his professional integrity."

By finding that there had been "improper interference" at the newspaper, the independent directors implicitly accused Mr. Rowland and his company of violating the terms set by the government for the 1981 acquisition.

The terms provided in part that the editor should not be subject to "any restraint or inhibition in expressing opinion or in reporting news that might directly or indirectly conflict with the opinion or interests of the proprietor."

(Reuters, UPI)

Afghan Rebel Denies Report Of Surrender Guerrilla Leader Sees Possibility of Pullback

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An Afghan resistance leader based in Pakistan did not rule out Wednesday the possibility that his forces made a withdrawal from a rebel stronghold in the Panjshir Valley, now besieged by Soviet and Afghan troops.

But he said a report that guerrillas had already capitulated was "an absolute lie."

Burhanuddin Rabbani said he had no fresh information on the latest Soviet offensive against the Panjshir. He said he was waiting for his "runners" to bring him new details of the fighting, which began last weekend.

Mr. Rabbani, head of the Jamiat-i-Islami, a fundamentalist guerrilla group, said in a telephone interview that withdrawal of his estimated 4,000 fighters from the Panjshir made good military sense.

"We could lure the Russians in by withdrawing to hilltop hideouts and to adjacent valleys," he said. "Once they are on the valley floor we could counterattack."

The Soviet forces, which by resistance estimates number 20,000, opened the offensive with high-altitude bombing while troops massed at the entrance to the valley, according to Western diplomatic reports received here.

The Panjshir is a 70-mile (113-kilometer) long valley north of the Afghan capital Kabul, which has served as a symbol of resistance to the Soviet-installed regime headed by President Bahrak Karmal.

A yearlong truce between the Moslem insurgents and the Afghan regime expired in January.

Since then the rebel commander in the Panjshir, Ahmad Shah Massoud, reportedly has been strengthening his positions and increasing his stocks of weapons while arranging the evacuation of civilians from the area. Mr. Massoud is generally considered the country's most popular guerrilla leader.

Olympic Talks Settled Several Issues, Tass Says

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Tass said Wednesday that "several fundamental issues were resolved" at a meeting Tuesday of U.S. and Soviet Olympic officials about the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

In a report from Lausanne, Switzerland, Tass said Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, and Anatoly Granov, chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, had discussed Soviet allegations that the United States had violated the Olympic charter.

"Several fundamental issues were resolved, specifically related to the visa-free entry to the United States by Games participants," Tass said. Arrangements for accommodations were clarified, it said, and Soviet representatives demanded that the Los Angeles committee take steps to ensure the safety of athletes during the Games.

The Tass report did not provide any assurance that the Soviet Union would participate in the Los Angeles Games. But it appeared to indicate that, except for the question of the security of Soviet athletes, most of the Kremlin's objections had been resolved.

Indonesia Reasserting Itself Politically Shift Reflects Strength as a Heavily Populated Nation and an Oil Producer

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service

JAKARTA — After more than 15 years of low-key diplomacy, a conservative, quietly pro-Western Indonesia is again asserting its leverage in international politics, reflecting the country's strength as a leading oil producer and the world's fifth most populous country.

Breaking away from the retiring posture it assumed after the overthrow of President Sukarno in 1967, Indonesia is playing a prime role in Southeast Asia. It is also feeling its way into more distant fields, notably the Middle East and Communist capitals.

Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has been leading efforts toward negotiations to settle the war in Cambodia, a proxy battle between the Soviet Union and China that has kept Southeast Asia on edge. Mainly on this mission, but with other concerns as well, Mr. Mochtar has just returned from the first visit to Moscow in 10 years by an Indonesian foreign minister. He also has traveled extensively in Africa and to the independent island states in the South Pacific.

Soviet Opposes Change in Global Civil Air Code

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — The Soviet Union is opposing proposals to ban the use of military force against intruding civil aircraft, saying there is "no urgent need" to amend international law.

The Soviet deputy minister of civil aviation, Mikhail A. Timofeyev, said at a meeting of the United Nations International Civil Aviation Organization on Tuesday that the 1944 Chicago Convention, which established rules for the skies, "has well stood the test of experience and years of practical implementation."

The extraordinary assembly of the 152-member organization, which opened Tuesday and is to last three weeks, was called at the urging of France in response to the downing of a Korean passenger jet by Soviet fighter planes in September.

France is co-sponsor with Austria of a proposed amendment to require all countries "to refrain from resorting to the use of force" against civilian planes, and if such a plane is intercepted "not to endanger the safety and lives of persons on board."

The Korean Air Lines Boeing 747, which the Russians contend was on an espionage mission for the United States, was shot down Sept. 1 after straying into Soviet airspace. The 269 passengers and crew members were killed.

Pope Appeals for News Of Missing Teen-Ager

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, at an audience Wednesday in St. Peter's Square, appealed for news of Emanuela Orlandi, the daughter of a Vatican messenger, who has been missing for 10 months.

The girl, then 15, disappeared in Rome last June 22. A group offered to release her in exchange for Mehmet Ali Agca, who shot and wounded the pope in 1981, but it was never proved they were holding her. Italian investigators have kept the case open but recently said they had no new leads.

At the same time Indonesia, with 150 million people and the largest Moslem population in the world, is giving high priority to relations with other Moslem moderates and to its regional role in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mr. Mochtar indicated this month that there soon may be overtures to end Indonesia's estrangement from China, which grew from suspicions that Beijing had a hand in the unsuccessful attempt by the Indonesian Communist Party to seize power in 1965.

The Communist coup attempt, in which six leading generals were murdered, led in Sukarno's fall from power a few months later and ended Indonesia's tilt toward the Communist countries in foreign policy.

Another by-product was Indonesia's low profile internationally. Sukarno's successor, President Suharto, a former army general, concentrated at first on repairing the domestic disarray he had inherited. One of his few conspicuous acts was to rejoin the United Nations; his predecessor had pulled out when Malaysia, with which Sukarno was quarreling, was elected to the Security Council.

The change was "deliberate, a retreat from the special style of Sukarno, which was flamboyant, almost extravagant, but without much real substance," Mr. Mochtar said. "Sukarno had left the nation prostrate, and the reaction was more or less to come to one's senses. The first order at that time was to survive and reconstruct. People were also fed up with flamboyance. There was no mood for the type of foreign policy that we had just left behind."

Diplomatic observers and respected Indonesian analysts, such as Dr. Yusuf Wanandi of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a private organization that keeps in close touch with the government, say the new look is mainly a difference in style rather than principle.

Dr. Wanandi noted that the constitution adopted in 1945, when Indonesia declared its independence from Dutch colonial rule, enjoins the country from having an "active" foreign policy. However, he said, Suharto had taken a "more realistic" approach.

According to a Western ambassador, Indonesia still adheres closely to its original principles of professed nonalignment and anti-colonialism. However, Mr. Mochtar noted, now that South-West Africa (Namibia) is the only big example of classic colonialism left, the anti-colonialist thrust is

aimed at "economic emancipation." An Indonesian commentator who asked not to be identified said that the turn toward West was dictated by economic needs.

"The Western European countries, Japan and the United States are where the money has to come from," he said, "and Indonesia cultivated good relations with them."

But a senior Foreign Ministry official noted that while Indonesia's new visibility in international affairs has been receiving attention abroad, the emphasis was still "moderation," which is said to be a national character trait. Indonesia played a moderating role at recent conference of Third World information ministers in Jakarta.

The same motivation guides Indonesia's gradual development of closer links with nations of the Middle East, an official said. Having weathered threat by a Moslem fundamental faction a few years ago, Jakarta tends to shy away from moves that might encourage Islamic militancy in such countries as Iran and Iraq to establish contacts. Similarly, memories associated with 1965 coup attempt have made Indonesians cautious in dealing with communists.

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NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+0.50
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	+0.20
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Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3-M. Avg.
Indus.	1171.28	1178.54	1164.77	1169.20	1164.35
Trans.	428.85	431.75	427.25	428.75	427.50
Comp.	447.77	452.89	444.75	447.25	445.75

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Wednesday's NYSE 3 P.M.

Vol. of 3 p.m. 44,444,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 71,000,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 102,454.70

Tobies include the nationwide prices. Up to the closing on Wall Street.

AMEX Diaries

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	3-M. Avg.
AMEX	100.00	100.50	99.50	100.20	99.80
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New York Stocks Creep Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after drifting most of the day on investor concerns about interest rates, were trying to stage a rally late Wednesday afternoon but trading was sluggish.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 4 points at the outset after climbing 13.40 Tuesday, was ahead 3.45 to 1,169.25 an hour before the close.

Advances led declines 783-666 among the 1,911 issues traded.

Two-hour volume amounted to about 68.8 million shares compared with 71 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said blue-chip stocks continued to attract more attention than most of the other issues throughout the session and were involved in a late afternoon rally attempt.

But brokers have been skeptical Tuesday's late rally would carry over into this session because the buying burst appeared to lose its steam in the final minutes of trading.

In the previous two days, the market did little most of the session and then made a move late in the final hour. Monday it was down and Tuesday it was up. That's an indication professional traders are just about the only ones playing.

Since late January, the market has been trading in a range of 1,120 to 1,180 on the Dow Jones average. Traders have been playing for prices to break out of the range but institutional investors generally have retreated in the sidelines to accumulate cash.

Some investors have been reluctant to act while weighing the hundreds of earnings reports that are being released this month. Most of the

results have been good. But traders have been unmerciful to those that did not meet meet expectations.

Analysts said investors were disappointed at the outset when federal funds rates banks charge one another for overnight loans rose to 10 1/2 percent from 9 1/4 percent late Tuesday.

In the first two days of the week, the key charges had dropped a point to a and raised investor hopes for lower earnings. But experts said the drop in these rates was mostly "technical" and they were not surprised they rose in the early going.

Cooperation was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and higher. Nestle SA has signed an agreement to buy Coopervision for \$25 a share.

Colgate-Palmolive also was active and higher. The company has been mentioned recently by traders as a potential takeover target.

Carter Hawley Hale, a 4 1/2 winner the previous two sessions, was lower. Limited Inc. said it plans to raise its bid to \$35 a share from \$30 for Carter.

Warner-Lambert, which extended for nine the testing of its heart drug Lopid, headed lower in active trading. Drug analysts said the extended testing will delay introduction of the drug until about 1983.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric lost ground. Cincinnati said it might have to cut its second-quarter dividend payout because of problems surrounding the Zimmer nuclear plant.

Cleveland Electric, which lost 1/2 Tuesday despite reporting higher first-quarter earnings, was sharply lower again. Cleveland said it might not complete its Perry unit 2 nuclear plant because of costs.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 29, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain trading information from 3 P.M. New York time. U.S. futures prices, over-the-counter stock prices and Canadian stock prices are from the previous trading day.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 29, when daylight savings time begins in the United States.

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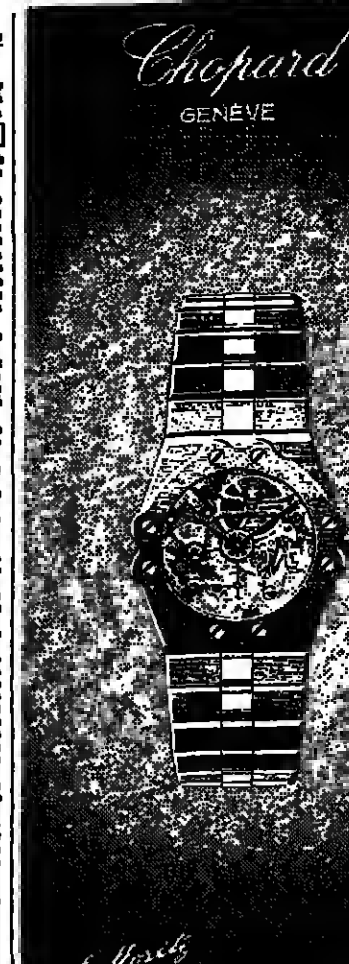
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U.S. Stocks Await Spring

(Continued from Page 7)

Analysts and investors are waiting for a sign of a new rally in U.S. stocks. The market has been in a range of 1,120 to 1,180 on the Dow Jones average since late January. Traders have been playing for prices to break out of the range but institutional investors generally have retreated in the sidelines to accumulate cash.

Some investors have been reluctant to act while weighing the hundreds of earnings reports that are being released this month. Most of the results have been good. But traders have been unmerciful to those that did not meet meet expectations.

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(Continued on Page 10)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly high and low reflect the previous 52 weeks but the current week, but not the latest dividend date. When a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has taken place, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual dividends, unless noted on the latest declaration.

A — dividend paid (or stock dividend)
B — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
C — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
D — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
E — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
F — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
G — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
H — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
I — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
J — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
K — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
L — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
M — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
N — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
O — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
P — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
Q — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
R — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
S — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
T — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
U — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
V — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
W — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
X — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
Y — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend
Z — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend

The Case of the Kiwi: Creating New World Markets for Farmers' Goods

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON — Through their governments and producer organizations, farmers from many countries are involved in vigorous promotional efforts to open new markets and sell their goods.

For example, it seemed almost a foregone conclusion that the United States would be the first to open a market for New Zealand kiwi fruit, but it was not.

Mr. Conway's move proved to be one of those strokes of luck that occasionally alter the eating habits of entire regions of the globe.

What Mr. Conway discovered was that the kiwi traveled exceedingly well. And that led to the growth of a huge export enterprise for New Zealand and an economic boom in the beautiful Bay of Plenty region, where the furry brown fruit thrives.

The success story of the kiwi

fruit typifies the experience of dozens of farm goods that are sent to foreign lands. And it is an example of the intensely competitive battle for new markets.

Italian wines, for example, much to the dismay of U.S. winners, are promoted widely and persuasively on American television. West German Rhine wines are promoted on billboards in the heart of California grape country.

Brazilian soybeans now fight for markets that U.S. farmers once considered their own preserves. Australia and Canada are making heavy inroads into a Far East wheat market that was created almost exclusively by U.S. producers after World War II.

The Soviet Union counts on Argentina, a relatively new force on the world export scene, for part of its grain supplies.

California iceberg lettuce, another U.S. export success, is promoted on Hong Kong television and ferryboat billboards. American cigarettes contain increasingly large

amounts of cheaper foreign tobacco. Aggressive promotion has made Danish ham a common fixture in U.S. stores.

All this is not to say that goods are crossing borders in a spirit of great fraternity. Global recession and surplus crop production, the latter fueled in some instances by costly government farm subsidies, have intensified the battle for markets and created tensions in the international community, particularly between the United States and Japan and the United States and Europe.

Here again, the kiwi fruit is illustrative. New Zealand no longer has a corner on the world kiwi market, even though it will send 36,000 metric tons to more than a dozen countries this year. The United States, Italy, France and Japan, among others, have become producers, and the grappling for market share is intense.

Thus, the competition goes beyond mere growing and shipping. New Zealand, for example, goes after consumer hearts and minds

with exotic new recipes for the use of kiwi fruit.

The New Zealand Kiwi Fruit Authority teamed up recently with Kentucky Fried Chicken of Japan in a \$3-million promotional campaign to get Japanese consumers hooked on their unusual "kiwi pack" — a combination of fried chicken, fish and potatoes with a kiwi as the dessert offering.

The visage of Colonel Sanders, Kentucky Fried Chicken's founder, on red-and-white storefronts around the world and the appearance of McDonald's golden arches in such diverse posts as Tokyo and Paris heralded still another development in food marketing.

The U.S. Department of Commerce reported that in 1981, the latest year for which figures are available, worldwide franchise restaurant sales totaled about \$2 billion and franchise food retailing amounted to another \$500 million.

Many of those franchise foods, of course, are of American origin. But one thing these Americans have brought is new outlets for lo-

cal farmers and processors. Rarely, according to a recent U.S. Department of Agriculture publication, do the local fast-food franchises import the buns, the chicken or the beef, for example, that go into the foods.

This, in turn, creates demand for grain stocks from abroad to help feed these new markets. In Japan, for example, where the U.S. Feed Grains Council for years has actively promoted development of the livestock and poultry industry, the growing taste for chicken means potential new demand for feed grains that the Japanese do not themselves produce.

Kenneth Hobbie, a council official based in Washington, reflected recently on the battle for markets among the big producer nations. "In the last five years," he said, "the competition has become more intense on the price front. . . . Before, the demand side was more important in terms of the availability of a commodity."

But large importers such as Japan, the leading U.S. customer, and

the Soviet Union have taken advantage of recent excess world farm production capacity to drive hard bargains and put new competitive pressures on U.S. farmers.

"Other countries recognized the growing world demand and began greater production," Mr. Hobbie said. "But at the same time, important nations have encouraged others to get into the feed-grain producing market. . . . We have seen the Soviet Union diversify its supplies since the 1980 embargo imposed by President Jimmy Carter and we see Canada and Australia competing intensely. Argentina now has excess feed grains that it is offering the rest of the world."

The competition is fueled by a variety of mechanisms that producing nations use to attempt to sell their farm goods overseas. Canada, Argentina and Brazil, for example, go through government-directed commodity boards that assist in marketing and trade development. The European Community, through its agricultural subsidy program, has stimulated production and sent farm goods into

world markets heretofore unknown to the Europeans.

U.S. farmers tend to be represented by groups such as Mr. Hobbie's, promoting U.S. commodity sales through offices in strategic regions. Their activities are financed by farmer contributions and some trade development assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which also administers a \$3-billion credit program to stimulate overseas sales.

For its part, the Feed Grains Council has offices in 13 countries, including China, where its representatives attempt to stimulate livestock and poultry industry growth — and a consequent reliance on U.S. farmers for grain stocks.

One of the most successful of the farmer-supported trade groups is U.S. Wheat Associates, which has brought wheat and bread into many Asian and African countries. They recently opened a demonstration bakery in Beijing to train Chinese bakers to make bread and cookies. The idea: to create a taste for American wheat. The ultimate aim: fortune cookies.

S. Auto Sales Increased 23% in Mid-April

New York Times Service

SALES of new U.S. automobiles rose 23.6 percent in the mid-April selling period, according to the manufacturers' association, the figures were for the period since mid-March.

General Motors, Ford Motor Co., Chrysler, American Motors Corp., and Honda Motor Co. and Acura, reported sales of 232,156 in the 11-20 period, up from 188,000 a year earlier. There were

nine selling days in the period this year and last.

On a daily rate, there were 25,795 cars sold, the best since 27,153 in mid-April 1979.

Seasonally adjusted annual sales dipped to 7.7 million units, from 8.3 million in mid-April 1980.

Automotive analysts have been expecting a softening in the market from the annual selling rates of 8.3 million in January and 8.5 million in February. The strong sales in the first quarter led to upward revisions for sales for the year, but

most analysts are still predicting a domestic annual rate of 8 million or less for the full year.

"We're looking for rates to slow to 7.6 million to 7.8 million for the year," said Scott Merlis, who follows autos for Shearson-American Express. "Whereas the first 10 days in April were much stronger than was expected, the second 10 days were much more in line with our forecasts and represent a slowing trend that began in mid-March. This sales pace is much more down to earth."

General Motors showed the most improvement from last year,

reporting deliveries of 143,743 cars, up 26.5 percent. The company began selling its new smaller, front-wheel-drive luxury cars early this month.

Ford reported sales of 49,891 units in the mid-April period, up 18.5 percent. Sales by Chrysler rose 13.4 percent, to 28,253; this did not include sales of Chrysler's successful mini-vans, which are registered by the Environmental Protection Agency as trucks.

American Motors saw sales fall 20.2 percent, to 5,265 units, in part because last year at this time, AMC was closing out sales of its Spirit and Concord models with sales-incentive programs. AMC's sales do not include its Jeeps, which are also classified as trucks.

American Honda, which was in start-up phases of production in Ohio last year at this time, sold 3,089 new cars in the period this year, Volkswagen of America reported a decline in sales of 9.4 percent, to 1,915.

For the Jan. 1-April 20 period, Ford's sales rose 44 percent on a daily-rate basis, with deliveries of 586,282 units. GM sales of 1,439,788 were up 31.2 percent, and Chrysler's sales of 291,934 were up 25 percent. AMC sales dipped 0.6 percent, while VW sales increased 0.2 percent. Honda sales totaled 35,510 in the year-to-date period.

Asahi Glass Sees Record

TOKYO — Asahi Glass Co. said it expects 1984 consolidated net income to increase 17 percent to 27 billion yen (\$12 million), compared with 23.06 billion yen in 1983, and sales to rise 7 percent to 710 billion yen, from 661.1 billion yen.

China Dependent on Aging Oil Field

Continued from Page 7

from Daqing and the other fields by 1990.

Daqing wells have been producing one million barrels a day for the last eight years — a feat that is hard to maintain in the next decade. "According to the next plans, we were to keep it at this peak only 385," said Sung Qingde, a

senior engineer in Daqing. "But the country's demand is to maintain peak production to 1990. We'll try our best. Chinese would not say what I do if the 24 Western oil companies — half of them American — are exploring for oil in the Daqing field."

While the Western world developed ways to recover oil with maximum efficiency and manpower, China struggled to recover oil with the most primitive drilling and pumping equipment. Thousands of workers, many reassigned from the army, were brought in to work the black fields. They lived in tents and board huts while winter temperatures plunged far below freezing. Although oil production steadily rose, living conditions remained so backward that China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, ordered the crash construction of prefabricated apartment blocks after he visited Daqing in 1979.

Judging by the geological deposits in the Daqing oil field, Mr. Sung

said, "We can hold our peak production until 1990, but we have to make contingency plans. If we find new signs of oil, we can keep peak production even longer. If we cannot find hopeful or new results after 1990, production will gradually decrease."

A World Bank estimate of China's oil potential predicted a more rapid drop in onshore production after 1985, when the output could dwindle to 1.8 million barrels a day, well below the minimum target of 2 million barrels. China hit its best production of slightly more than 2 million barrels daily back in 1979 and has been hard pressed to approach it since.

When asked what would happen to Daqing once it fades from prominence and became just another over-age oil field, the engineer replied: "We would be very happy to become No. 2 or 3. That would mean there were bigger oil fields in China and our overall oil production would be much greater."

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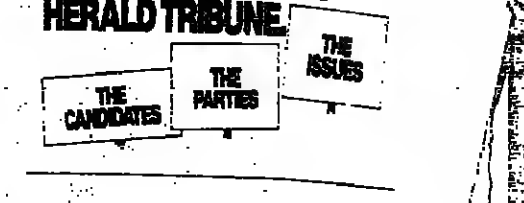
Notice of Redemption

Philip Morris International Capital N.V.

8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1984 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, \$1,000,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following distinctive numbers:

81000 COUPON DEBENTURES BEARING THE PREFIX LETTER M									
2	2724	5719	6305	7025	7182	7716	8522	9283	10381
4	2726	5721	6307	7027	7184	7718	8524	9285	10383
6	2728	5723	6309	7029	7186	7720	8526	9287	10385
8	2730	5725	6311	7031	7188	7722	8528	9289	10387
10	2732	5727	6313	7033	7190	7724	8530	9291	10389
12	2734	5729	6315	7035	7192	7726	8532	9293	10391
14	2736	5731	6317	7037	7194	7728	8534	9295	10393
16	2738	5733	6319	7039	7196	7730	8536	9297	10395
18	2740	5735	6321	7041	7198	7732	8538	9299	10397
20	2742	5737	6323	7043	7200	7734	8540	9301	10399
22	2744	5739	6325	7045	7202	7736	8542	9303	10401
24	2746	5741	6327	7047	7204	7738	8544	9305	10403
26	2748	5743	6329	7049	7206	7740	8546	9307	10405
28	2750	5745	6331	7051	7208	7742	8548	9309	10407
30	2752	5747	6333	7053	7210	7744	8550	9311	10409
32	2754	5749	6335	7055	7212	7746	8552	9313	10411
34	2756	5751	6337	7057	7214	7748	8554	9315	10413
36	2758	5753	6339	7059	7216	7750	8556	9317	10415
38	2760	5755	6341	7061	7218	7752	8558	9319	10417
40	2762	5757	6343	7063	7220	7754	8560	9321	10419
42	2764	5759	6345	7065	7222	7756	8562	9323	10421
44	2766	5761	6347	7067	7224	7758	8564	9325	10423
46	2768	5763	6349	7069	7226	7760	8566	9327	10425
48	2770	5765	6351	7071	7228	7762	8568	9329	10427
50	2772	5767	6353	7073	7230	7764	8570	9331	10429
52	2774	5769	6355	7075	7232	7766	8572	9333	10431
54	2776	5771	6357	7077	7234	7768	8574	9335	10433
56	2778	5773	6359	7079	7236	7770	8576	9337	10435
58	2780	5775	6361	7081	7238	7772	8578	9339	10437
60	2782	5777	6363	7083	7240	7774	8580	9341	10439
62	2784	5779	6365	7085	7242	7776	8582	9343	10441
64	2786	5781	6367	7087	7244	7778	8584	9345	10443
66	2788	5783	6369	7089	7246	7780	8586	9347	10445
68	2790	5785	6371	7091	7248	7782	8588	9349	10447
70	2792	5787	6373	7093	7250	7784	8590	9351	10449
72	2794	5789	6375	7095	7252	7786	8592	9353	10451
74	2796	5791	6377	7097	7254	7788	8594	9355	10453
76	2798	5793	6379	7099	7256	7790	8596	9357	10455
78	2800	5795	6381	7101	7258	7792	8598	9359	10457
80	2802	5797	6383	7103	7260	7794	8600	9361	10459
82	2804	5799	6385	7105	7262	7796	8602	9363	10461
84	2806	5801	6387	7107	7264	7798	8604	9365	10463
86	2808	5803	6389	7109	7266	7800	8606	9367	10465
88	2810	5805	6391	7111	7268	7802	8608	9369	10467
90	2812	5807	6393	7113	7270	7804	8610	9371	10469
92	2814	5809	6395	7115	7272	7806	8612	9373	10471
94	2816	5811	6397	7117	7274	7808	8614	9375	10473
96	2818	5813	6399	7119	7276	7810	8616	9377	10475
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102	2824	5819	6405	7125	7282	7816	8622	9383	10481
104	2826	5821	6407	7127	7284	7818	8624	9385	10483
106	2828	5823	6409	7129	7286	7820	8626	9387	10485
108	2830	5825	6411	7131	7288	7822	8628	9389	10487
110	2832	5827	6413	7133	7290	7824	8630	9391	10489
112	2834	5829	6415	7135	7292	7826	8632	9393	10491
114	2836	5831	6417	7137	7294	7828	8634	9395	10493
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132	2854	5849	6435	7155	7312	7846	8652	9413	10511
134	2856	5851	6437	7157	7314	7848	8654	9415	10513
136	2858	5853	6439	7159	7316	7850	8656	9417	10515
138	2860	5855	6441	7161	7318	7852	8658	9419	10517
140	2862	5857	6443	7163	7320	7854	8660	9421	10519
142	2864	5859	6445	7165	7322	7856	8662	9423	10521
144	2866	5861	6447	7167	7324	7858	8664	9425	10523
146	2868	5863	6449	7169	7326	7860	8666	9427	10525
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164	2886	5881	6467	7187	7344	7878	8684	9445	10543
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214	2936	5931	6517	7237	7394	7928	8734	9495	10593
216	2938	5933	6519	7239	7396	7930	8736	9497	10595
218	2940	5935	6521	7241	7398	7932	8738	9499	10597
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236	2958	5953	6539	7259	7416	7950	8756	9517	10615
238	2960	5955	6541	7261	7418	7952	8758	9519	10617
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250	2972	5967	6553	7273	7430	7964	8770	9531	10629
252	2974	5969	6555	7275	7432	7966	8772	9533	10631
254	2976	5971	6557	7277	7434	7968	8774	9535	10633
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260	2982	5977	6563	7283	7440	7974	8780	9541	10639
262	2984	5979	6565	7285	7442	7976	8782	9543	10641
264	2986	5981	6567	7287	7444	7978	8784	9545	10643</



SPORTS

Canadiens Blank Islanders; Oilers Romp

By Staff From Dispatches
ONTARIO — Rookie Steve Nystrom made 24 saves in recording his first shutout and led the Montreal Canadiens to a 3-0 victory over the New York Islanders in the first game of their final Stanley Cup semifinal Tuesday night.

In the other Stanley Cup semifinal, the Edmonton Oilers defeated the Minnesota North Stars 7-1.

Goalkeeper Steve Nystrom provided the goals for the Canadiens in the best-of-seven series.

The Islanders are attempting to win the second game ever to five straight cups against a rival team whose ancestors accomplished that feat from 1956-57.

Nystrom, one of the rawest rookies to star in the Stanley Cup, won a first-period dominated game against the defending champions and benefited from a Canadian back that began tentatively but steadily more aggressive.

The 23-year-old Nystrom, who began his career after playing in 10 NHL games last season, proved his playoff record to 8-2 moved within one of tying the league record for post-season shutouts. The last man to produce a playoff shutout was Montreal's Ken Dryden in 1977.

For the ninth time in their 10-year rivalry, the Canadiens got off to a fast start, scoring 17:17 of the first period against goalie Billy Smith. The Islanders, led by Mario Lemieux, slipped in front of the net to stop Tremblay. Carbonneau scooted in, moving to a zone at the end of the first period, and scored his first goal.

Nystrom protected the lead until the third period, when, attempting to penetrate deep into

Montreal territory, the Islanders were caught. The Canadiens came down on a two-on-one breakout. Person being the only Islander back on the play, Pierre Mondou fed Mats Naslund, whose hard shot sailed over Smith's left shoulder.

The Canadiens padded the lead at 7:45 on a power-play goal. Steve Shutt, stationed in front of the net, tipped in Chris Chelios' low drive from the point.

"I heard the fans calling my name," the 23-year-old goaltender said, referring to a strong third-period stand. "They were yelling 'Nystrom!' 'Nystrom!' but I just blocked all that out of my mind."

"We were not more nervous about the Islanders than we were [in the previous series] against Quebec. It's just that we seem to be more eager because we are getting one step closer to the Stanley Cup."

Smith, one of the most successful goalies in NHL history, was not concerned. "Penney played a great game," he said. "The guys gave away the puck a couple of times. They scored a couple of goals. What else do you want?"

Islander Coach Al Arbour was not pleased. "We had only five or six players playing — the other guys were here only for the ride," he said. "The Canadiens had 19 players on the ice. Our team knows better."

Oilers 7, North Stars 1
 In Edmonton, Alberta, Jari Kurri scored two goals and set up another, and Dave Semenko added a goal to lead the Oilers to a 7-1 thrashing of Minnesota. Edmonton is seeking its second straight berth in the Stanley Cup final.

Kurri, the leading playoff goal-scorer with 10, helped set up Semenko's fourth, playoff goal to open the game in the first period, then scored his first goal of the game late in the second period to cap a surge of four straight goals against Don Beaupre.

Kurri added his second tally midway through the third period when the Oilers broke the game open.

Semenko, who scored only six goals during the regular season, was outstanding. Repeatedly in the crease, screening Beaupre, the 6-foot-3, 210-pounder (190 meters, 95.2 kilograms) was on ice for Edmonton's first four goals.

All alone in the slot, Semenko wrenched the opening goal through Beaupre's legs 1:32 into the game.

Kurri started the play by slipping the puck to Wayne Gretzky, who passed to Semenko from behind the net. With Semenko distracting Beaupre, Gretzky fired a slapshot from the circle to give the Oilers a 3-0 margin at 16:41.

"I seemed to have a lot of energy tonight, for some reason," deadpanned Semenko. One reason doubtless was Minnesota's having traded him to Edmonton for Neal Broten and Kevin Maxwell in the 1979 entry draft. (UPI, NYT)

McCammon, Coach of Flyers, Resigns
 PHILADELPHIA — Bob McCammon resigned late Tuesday as coach and general manager of the Philadelphia Flyers in a dispute with team officials over his role for next season. The National Hockey League club made the surprise announcement after a day of meetings between McCammon and Jay Snider, the team's president.

Snider said he wanted McCammon to give up coaching and concentrate on his duties as general manager but that McCammon wanted to continue his dual role. McCammon, 43, became general manager last May while continuing as coach.

McCammon joined the Flyers organization with its Maine farm club in 1977. He was made the parent club's head coach in July 1978 but was fired the following January after 50 games. He replaced the man who succeeded him, Pat Quinn, as coach in March 1982. His career record with the Flyers was 119-68-31.

With eight rookies on the roster down the stretch, the 1983-84 Flyers finished third in the Patrick Division and were routed by Washington in the first round of the playoffs. It was the second straight opening-round sweep of the Flyers and extended the club's post-season losing streak to nine games, all under McCammon.

Niekro Wins 4th Straight by Shutting Out Royals
 NEW YORK — Knuckleballer Phil Niekro pitched an eight-inning shutout for the New York Yankees to win his fourth straight American League victory and battermate Butch Wynegar delivered a two-run single in the second inning to pace the New York Yankees to a 4-0 victory over Kansas City here Tuesday.

The 43-year-old Niekro, acquired prior to the season from Atlanta, struck out eight and walked one in lifting his lifetime victory total to 272.

Wynegar's hit, following a single by Roy Smalley and consecutive Kansas City errors by third base-

man Greg Pryor and first baseman Steve Balboni, marked the first runs the Yankees had scored in 2 1/2 innings.

New York added a run in the fourth on Willie Randolph's walk, a wild pitch by Bud Black (3-1) and Don Baylor's single. It was the Yankees' first earned run in 2 1/2 innings.

Angels 8, Red Sox 7
 In Boston, Reggie Jackson, who hit one of three consecutive home runs in the fourth, doubled with one out in the ninth and scored on a single by Brian Downing to lead California to an 8-7 verdict over the Red Sox. Jackson, Downing and Bobby Grich all homered on 1-1 pitches off Dennis Boyd in the fourth. With Boston leading, 5-1, Jackson led off with his fifth home run of the year (a dozen runs deep in the center-field bleachers). Downing followed with his fourth (over the screen in left) and Grich hit his third (off-center). The Angels offense offset slugger Jim Rice's first space of the season. Rice, so far without a home, had a single, double and triple, drove in four runs and scored twice. Luis Sanchez (2-1) was the winner while Bob Stanley fell to 1-1.

Brewers 3, A's 2
 In Milwaukee, Rick Manning smacked a two-out, two-run triple off the seventh to give the Brewers a 3-2 victory over Oakland.

Mariners 4, Blue Jays 2
 In Toronto, Al Cowens delivered his second RBI single of the game in the eighth to lift Seattle past the Blue Jays 4-2.

Tigers 6, Twins 5
 In Detroit, Lance Parrish hit a two-out, three-run home run in the fifth to give the Tigers a 4-3 victory over Minnesota and a doubleheader sweep. In the opener, Lou Whitaker's two-out, run-scoring single capped a three-run ninth as Detroit squeaked by, 6-5. The Tigers, 14-1 on the year, have won five games in a row.

Orioles 8, White Sox 3
 In Chicago, Eddie Murray hit a two-run homer and Cal Ripken had one with the bases empty to

back the nine-inning pitching of Scott McGregg (2-3) and give Baltimore an 8-3 decision over the White Sox. Richard Dotson (2-2) took the loss.

Pirates 3, Phillies 2
 In the National League, in Pittsburgh, relief pitchers Don Robinson and Kent Tekulve nailed down the Pirates' 3-2 victory over Philadelphia. Robinson bailed John Candelaria (3-1) out of a seventh-inning jam and blanked the Phils until the ninth, when Tekulve came in to get Pittsburgh out of another scrape. With one out in the Philadelphia ninth, Ivan DeJesus singled and Robinson walked Greg Gross and Len Matusek. Tekulve came on and got Mike Schmidt to hit into a fielder's choice, scoring DeJesus, and Ven Hayes to ground out. It was the first save of 1984 for the 37-year-old Tekulve, who has averaged 2.1 a season for the last six years.

Cubs 3, Cardinals 2
 In St. Louis, Richie Hebner hit a ninth-inning home run off reliever

Bruce Sutter to make Chicago a 3-2 winner over the Cardinals, who have dropped seven straight games.

Braves 4, Reds 2
 In Atlanta, Bob Horner's bases-loaded seventh-inning sacrifice fly scored Gerald Perry to break a 2-2 tie and the Braves went on to down Cincinnati 4-2.

Padres 6, Giants 1
 In San Diego, Garry Templeton, playing in his 1,000th major-league game, hit a three-run homer to cap a six-run first that carried the Padres to a 6-1 romp over San Francisco.

Dodgers 5, Astros 3
 In Los Angeles, Pedro Guerrero drove in two runs with a double and a triple, leading the Dodgers to a 5-3 verdict over Houston. Alejandro Pena allowed seven hits in his 6 1/2 innings to raise his record to 3-1.

Twins 4, Athletics 2
 In Oakland, the Athletics' bullpen gave up three runs in the ninth to the Twins, who won 4-2.

Reds 4, Pirates 2
 In Cincinnati, the Reds' bullpen gave up three runs in the ninth to the Pirates, who won 4-2.

Yankees 4, Royals 0
 In Kansas City, the Yankees' bullpen gave up three runs in the ninth to the Royals, who won 4-2.

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Bruce Sutter to make Chicago a 3-2 winner over the Cardinals, who have dropped seven straight games.



Larry Bird could put only a temporary halt to Rick Mahorn's 14-point first quarter spree, but Boston held off Washington, 99-96, on Tuesday to take the first-round playoff series, 3-1.

Celtics Oust Bullets; 5 Series Tied, 2-All

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LANDOVER, Maryland — Robert Parish scored 20 points, Dennis Johnson 18 and Larry Bird 17 here Tuesday night, pacing the Boston Celtics to a 99-96 triumph over the Washington Bullets and a 3-1 victory in their best-of-five National Basketball Association playoff off.

Meanwhile, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Portland, Utah and Dallas all won first-round games to even their series at 2-1.

The Celtics ran off 15 straight points midway through the second quarter and held off the Bullets the rest of the way; the winners' balanced attack included 13 points

blocked Bob Lanier's turn-around jumper with 8 seconds to play preventing the Hawks' 100-97 triumph and setting up the series' deciding game Thursday in Detroit. Atlanta was led by Dominique Wilkins and Glenn Rivers with 19 points each, while Junior Bridgeman had 20 for the Bucks.

Trail Blazers 113, Suns 110
 In Phoenix, Calvin Nat and Clyde Drexler combined for 21 points in the fourth quarter to lead Portland past the Suns, 113-110, and force a fifth game Thursday in Portland. Drexler's two free throws with nine seconds left sealed the victory. Walter Davis led Phoenix with 29 points.

Jazz 129, Nuggets 124
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The Associated Press
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Celtics Oust Bullets; 5 Series Tied, 2-All

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LANDOVER, Maryland — Robert Parish scored 20 points, Dennis Johnson 18 and Larry Bird 17 here Tuesday night, pacing the Boston Celtics to a 99-96 triumph over the Washington Bullets and a 3-1 victory in their best-of-five National Basketball Association playoff off.

Meanwhile, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Portland, Utah and Dallas all won first-round games to even their series at 2-1.

The Celtics ran off 15 straight points midway through the second quarter and held off the Bullets the rest of the way; the winners' balanced attack included 13 points

blocked Bob Lanier's turn-around jumper with 8 seconds to play preventing the Hawks' 100-97 triumph and setting up the series' deciding game Thursday in Detroit. Atlanta was led by Dominique Wilkins and Glenn Rivers with 19 points each, while Junior Bridgeman had 20 for the Bucks.

Trail Blazers 113, Suns 110
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South Africans Softening in Their Athletic Exiles

By Jack Foisie
Los Angeles Times Staff

JOHANNESBURG — For many years South African Sally Healy was considered a traitor for giving the land of her birth to play professional golf in the United States.

Jary Player had preceded her. Player still lived in South Africa and competed in tournaments there.

Little was not alone in facing ostracism at home for pursuing her life in sports abroad.

When middle-distance runner Mary McConlogue left the ghetto home of black parents in Pretoria to sue a track career in the United States, many whites in this racially regressed country declared it good dance.

And when tennis player Johan Krieger joined the list of athletes who moved abroad to avoid the isolation of South African athletes international competition, his fans said his real reason was to avoid military service.

Heavyweight Gerrie Coetzee was led as a hero of the white minority when he won the World Boxing association title last October by knocking out Michael Dokes. But what he is living and training in California, and suggesting that he become a U.S. citizen, drew complaints that "Gerrie has let down."

To remain in South Africa, these athletes decided, would have limited their future in sports. The isolation of South African athletes because of their government's racial policies continues to increase.

Official South African teams are barred from international competition in most major sports. Banned are being gradually applied to South Africans competing individually as well, either as professionals or amateurs.

The bans have been ordered by international sports federations in some cases, by foreign governments.

There will, for instance, be no South African representatives at this summer's Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

For years, the departure of South African stars for racially untroubled competition abroad has been suggested by local fans.

But the mood appears to be changing, and the credit for the more understanding attitude goes to

[illegible]

WASHINGTON — An old-timer from Langley, Virginia, now living in a safe house in McLean, said of Nicaragua, "I've never seen a CIA covert operation more overt in my life."

"I was thinking the same thing myself," I said. "I thought you guys were supposed to have to deep cover when you went into the jungles of Central America."

"That used to be the case. But the current U.S. foreign policy demands we let the whole world know we're covertly operating to save El Salvador and bring back the American-banned Nicaraguans," President Reagan wants to make sure his friend and foe are aware the United States is actively involved.

"Why doesn't he just declare an overt war and let it go at that?"

"The needs Congress to declare an overt war. He's not going to ask one during an election year. He is presently conducting the covert war, with all the fanfare of an overt war."

"The only problem is that when you conduct a covert war you have to do restrictions placed on you in order for it not to become overt. The mining of Nicaraguan harbors is a good example of that. The president said it was covert — the rest of the world considered it overt."

"And Congress cut off the CIA's funding for its war in Central America?"

"It was a big mistake on the president's part because up until the House and Senate supported the CIA's covert operations in the hemisphere. You see, the object of fighting a secret war is when something goes wrong, government can say it knew it was doing it. But in the case of mining, everyone in the administration was dumping it, and there was a great deal of dumping in a rogue elephant at the CIA."

"The administration's strategy is this: the more publicity the better mining operation received, stronger message we would be sending to the Sandinista govern-

ment that we really meant business. Unfortunately, Congress got the same message."

"Does this mean that the CIA's covert war in Central America is over?"

"Of course not. But it will have to be done much more covertly. Funds for it will have to be channeled from money buried in the education budget. CIA agents will have to be given cover in the Honduras-American coffee bean exchange, and President Reagan will have to shut up about how well the administration's covert operations are going in the Western Hemisphere."

"That's going to be hard for the president to do," I said.

"He has no choice. He needs congressional support for his policy in El Salvador to train the army to fight the Nicaraguan-trained Salvadoran rebels."

"You mean the Nicaraguans are fighting a covert war against El Salvador, at the same time we're fighting a covert war against Nicaraguans?"

"Yes. The only difference is the Nicaragua is denying it, which must say is to their credit."

"Why is that?"

"If you deny you're fighting a covert war, then everyone can pretend your country is not involved. But if you make a legal case for it like President Reagan did, and it goes sour, you're up on a Central American creek without a paddle."

"What should the president have done when the mining story leaked out?"

"He should have been publicly horrified. Then he should have appointed a presidential commission headed by Henry Kissinger to see how such future incidents could be avoided. Finally, he should have told Bill Casey if the CIA was going to act in such a despicable manner he didn't want to be his friend any more."

"But the country needs a CIA," I protested.

"There's nothing wrong with having a CIA, the old-timer from Langley said. "But there is something wrong when it suddenly becomes the most overt agency in the government."

"He needs Congress to declare an overt war. He's not going to ask for one during an election year. So the president is conducting a covert war, with all the fanfare of an overt one."

"The only problem is that when you conduct a covert war you have a lot of restrictions placed on you, in order for it not to become overt. The mining of Nicaraguan harbors is a good example of that. The president said it was covert — the rest of the world considered it overt."

"And Congress cut off the CIA's funding for its war in Central America."

"It was a big mistake on the president's part because up until then the House and Senate supported the CIA's covert operations in the hemisphere. You see, the subject of fighting a secret war is one when something goes wrong, the government can say it knew nothing about it. But in the case of the mining, everyone in the administration defended it, and there was no way of dumping it on a rogue elephant at the CIA."

"The administration's strategy was this: the more publicity the covert mining operation received, the stronger message we would be sending to the Sandinista govern-

fighting a covert war against El Salvador, at the same time we're fighting a covert war against Nicaragua?"

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[illegible]

Fraser, now 39 years old, was installed as president in November 1982, replacing Theodore W. Friend 3d, a historian who had resigned. The boyish new president has since become extraordinarily popular.

He questions traditions, including the school's Oxford-style system of individual study for honors students, which Swarthmore first introduced to the United States in the 1920s.

For decades, Swarthmore has been one of the United States' most rigorous and, periodically, most innovative centers of education in the liberal arts. What Swarthmore does is bound to be noticed. What Swarthmore did in appointing Fraser was to gamble on a most unconventional candidate.

Fraser was asked the other day what the proper mission of a liberal arts college was. "Liberation," he replied without embarrassment. He added that it was one of his great ambitions, after trying down epidemic diseases and running a government, to write the world's best book on twining, an intricate sort of weaving practiced by various tribal peoples around the world. Fraser has been twining for years.

When Swarthmore's search committee first looked him over he was working at the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, where in 1976 he helped

Don Adler/The New York Times

College president Fraser (right) with a student.

discover the cause of Legionnaire's disease. His wife, Barbara, whom he met while he was at Harvard Medical School, became a lawyer while they were living in Atlanta. When she got a job in Washington near the end of the Carter Administration, he briefly gave up epidemiology to review the programs for the Office of Management and Budget.

He wants to attract more minority students to Swarthmore, a goal of the school for many years that has not produced striking results. The issue is potentially controversial, and Fraser has not yet

clarified whether he wants to alter the school's high standards for admission. But he has approved more aid to the needy, and he wants Swarthmore to devote millions more to scholarships.

Students have been enraptured with Fraser. After a dozen of them were asked if they had no criticism at all of the man (they had described him as open-minded, lively, frank, brainy, a good listener, a shrewd detective of the school's unexamined weaknesses), the Mayor, Mr. Palschauer, broke the ensuing silence by announcing the president's cowardice.

He has been thinking hard

What sorts of methods? Scientific methods, he said, or testing ideas through experiment. Deductive methods, or reasoning from first principles. Methods of analogy, as in literature and history. His fellow members on the School's Educational Policy Council have been telling him there were others, like aesthetic methods. But he said he was not sure about those.

Soon after Fraser became president the board of managers had to decide how Swarthmore would respond to a new law requiring colleges to help Washington cut off loans to students who failed to register for the draft. Fraser argued with such eloquence against schools in policy agencies that turned schools into police aids, that even board members who favored compliance decided Swarthmore gained stature through his public opposition.

His inquiry into the school's system of special studies for honors students could eventually cause the most resistance, particularly from the faculty. The inquiry follows complaints by some students and teachers that the school's two-tiered system of regular course work and special seminar work removes seminar-teaching professors from too many regular courses and that it creates misleading and individualistic distinctions between the two types of students.

Fraser has not hinted where his own sympathies lie. But he has invited the whole campus, including the students, to think aloud about this system, and the result so far seems to have been a ferment.

with reality" from years of alcohol and drug abuse when he wrote his will in 1980. Williams left his brother \$25,000 to be paid after the death of their sister Rose, who has a lobotomy 50 years ago and lives in a New York state sanitarium. Dakin, who said he was all but cut out of his brother's will because he arranged to have him committed to a St. Louis hospital in 1969 for drug and alcohol addiction, said he decided to settle the case because he was faced with years of litigation. Most of Williams's \$11-million estate will be used to establish a scholarship fund for aspiring writers around the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee. Because the settlement takes the will out of litigation, it also will clear the way for a group of actors, writers and theater supporters who want to buy and preserve Williams's Key West home as a "living memorial" to the writer.

German pianist. Christoph Tennstedt and Justus Franz, in playing a Bach piece for four pianos. Schmidt was supposed to play at concerts in Tel Aviv May 2, 9, 10 and 12, and Jerusalem May 3.

□

The French actress Leslie Caron, hospitalized since she collapsed backstage before a matinee performance of "On Your Toes," is suffering a debilitating, but not life-threatening, ailment, says a spokesman from the touring company. Caron, 52, was admitted to St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital in Houston Sunday. Hospital officials refused to release information about Caron's condition at the request of her family. However, Marilyn Levine, a representative

□
Samantha Smith, 11, of Augusta, Maine, has written a book about her visit to the Soviet Union, which briefly made her an international celebrity. Her 128-page manuscript includes nearly 100 pictures dating from her visit last summer to the Soviet Union at the personal invitation of the late Soviet leader Yury Andropov. Tentatively titled "Samantha Smith: My Trip to the Soviet Union," the book will be published Oct. 31 by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. The book includes photographs taken by the Soviet news agency Tass, and her father, Arthur, an instructor at the University of Maine at Augusta who helped her write it.

Despite \$30 million in album sales, Fleetwood Mac found Mick Fleetwood hasn't a dime. Fleetwood, who also manages the rock group, has filed for bankruptcy citing debts of more than \$3 million. "After the success of Fleetwood Mac, the problem was that Mick's investments were built on the premise that the group's success would go on forever," said Bill Stone, who has been the drummer's manager the past six months. "There just weren't enough provisions made for when the income wasn't there anymore."

The rockabilly piano pound Jerry Lee Lewis, 47, has tied the knot for the sixth time, murrily Kerrie McCarver, an aspiring 2-year-old country singer from Memphis, Lewis's fifth wife, Shawn Michelle, 25, was found dead in his Aug. 24 of a methadone overdose at the couple's residence in Neshoba, Mississippi. She and Lewis had been married three months. Three of Lewis's marriages ended in divorce, and his fourth wife, Jane, drowned in 1982. His most publicized marriage was his third, 1957, to his 13-year-old cousin, Myra Clark Brown.

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